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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1875. NO. 227.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THE GOVERNMENT AGAIN CALLED ON FOR ITS CONTINENTAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, May 31.—In the House of Lords, this evening, Earl Russell asked that the correspondence between Great Britain and the Continental powers, arising out of the recent war alarm, be laid before the House.

The Earl of Derby replied that he sympathized with the curiosity of those who had watched the course of foreign affairs during the last few weeks. The government desired to conceal nothing it had done, but it would be impossible to give a fair account without largely using confidential communications relating to the policy and opinions of other governments, who would object to such disclosure. The publication of these communications would prevent English diplomatists from receiving information in the future, and to submit a mutilated correspondence might mislead the House. The causes of dispute were liable to recur; therefore it was not desirable, in the interests of peace, to give publicity to the details of the controversy. Lord Derby then proceeded to state that persons highest in authority in Berlin of late openly declared that the French army had become a source of danger to Germany, because its magnitude showed a determination on the part of France to renew war; that Germany, in self-defense, might feel impelled to strike the first blow to secure peace, and that it was necessary that the French army should be considerably reduced. This language, repeated by the German representatives here and elsewhere, created extreme uneasiness in France. The French Government immediately disclaimed all warlike intentions. Lord Derby said he accepted this declaration as entirely sincere. He believed no statesman in France contemplated a renewal of war. France, after her humiliations, naturally desired to have an army which would give her the influence to which she considered herself entitled. One of the difficulties was that the French were unable to convince that the German apprehensions were genuine. They regarded the representations made by Germany as a pretext for a fresh war. It seemed to Her Majesty's Government that there was a mutual misunderstanding which might lead to grave consequences, for Germany's next step might have been a formal request for France to discontinue her armament, while France, on the other hand, would probably have declined to confirm the suspicions of Germany. The existence of this mutual distrust afforded a good opportunity to offer the friendly offices of England. The Russian Government saw things in the same light, and the visit of the Emperor Alexander to Berlin supplied the means of supporting England's representations. Lord Derby concluded by declaring that England had done her duty without sacrifices past, present, or prospective. She had entered into no engagements and had made no pledges, but her policy of non-intervention did not mean isolation or indifference to the peace of Europe.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE SETTLED.

LONDON, May 31.—The House of Commons to night resumed consideration of the question of privilege. The motion offered by the Marquis of Hartington, May 4th, was taken up. It was to the effect the House should not entertain any complaint with respect to the publication of its proceedings, except in cases of wilful misrepresentation or when publication is premature, and that strangers shall not be obliged to withdraw unless they are disorderly, or by special direction of the House. This motion was negatived. Mr. Disraeli moved that if attention is called by any member to the presence of strangers, the House shall decide by a division whether they withdraw; furthermore, that the Speaker be empowered to order their withdrawal whenever he sees fit. Mr. Disraeli's motion was unanimously adopted.

HEAVY IRON FAILURES.

LONDON, June 1, 5:30 A. M.—The Aberdare Iron Company has failed, with liabilities of £750,000. Their nominal assets are estimated at £800,000. This sum is the total valuation of their works, together with those of the Plymouth Iron Company, which is one concern with the Aberdare Co. This failure involves Sanderson & Co., bill brokers, and Gilead A. Smith. Their liabilities are placed at £600,000, for the greater part of which their creditors hold security's of James Dawbon. The latter's liabilities are estimated at £34,000, and assets at £25,000. The *Times* comments on the failure of the iron companies and Sanderson & Co., as follows: "We regret very much to record a double failure which will probably produce results similar to those which followed the collapse of Overend, Gurney & Co. It is said that the Sandersons are involved with iron companies to the extent of £800,000, and that their aggregate liabilities will amount to several millions sterling."

Marine News.

LONDON, May 31.—Steamships Westphalia and City of Richmond, from New York; Indiana, from Philadelphia, and Polynesia, from Quebec, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 31, 5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3 7-16 per cent., or 1-16 below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 93⅝@93⅞; for account 93⅝@93¾. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 106½; do 1867, 108¾; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 102¾. Railroads—New York Central, 96; Erie, 16; preferred, 25. Refined petroleum 9¾d; spirits do 7¾d. Turpentine 23s.

PARIS, May 31.—Rentes 64 francs 75 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—Cotton steady; middlings 7¾d; Orleans 8¼d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 6,300 American. Corn 31s 3d@31s 6d. Refined petroleum 9¾@10d; spirits do 8d. Lard 63s@63 6d. Cheese 58s 6d.

ANTWERP, May 31.—Refined petroleum 27 francs.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Cleveland Man Kills his Mother-in-Law.

CLEVELAND, O., May 31.—John Keneen, aged fifty-five, residing at No. 29 Fremont street, South Side, murdered his mother-in-law, Mrs. Bridget Genau, aged eighty, yesterday morning, cutting her head open with an adze. The murderer then gave himself up. He pleads insanity, and says there has been no trouble between deceased and himself.

Boston Slander Suit of Fanning against Father McGlew.

BOSTON, May 31.—In the suit of Fanning against the Rev. Mr. McGlew, the Catholic clergyman, who, it was charged by the plaintiff, slandered him before his congregation for being married before a magistrate, the jury came into court this morning, and were discharged, failing to agree on a verdict. They stood ten for the plaintiff and two for the defendants.

Arrest of Bond Forgers at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The Pinkerton agency arrested to-day James H. Gaw, W. Stevenson and Peter Burns, charged, in connection with Robert H. Wishart (who is reported to be in custody in New York) with having been implicated in the forgery of bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, which were traced to Geo. F. Hilt, whose arrest in connection with the Safeguard Insurance trouble took place in November last. The parties were held in $25,000 bail. A woman is also under arrest for dealing in forged and stolen bonds, three $1,000 bonds, in the name of Mr. Oettinger, of Raleigh, N. C., being found in her possession.

Murder in Covington, Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—Charles Albrecht, a saloon keeper in Covington, Ky., was killed to-night by Thomas Derr, with whom he had previously quarreled. Derr was drunk, forced his way into Albrecht's saloon, was struck with a club and then plunged a knife into Albrecht's breast.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

John Scriber, a prominent tobacco manufacturer of Cleveland, died Sunday afternoon.

The President has appointed Luther C. Howlett Appraiser of Merchandise at Louisville.

Joaquin Miller has arrived at New York and taken up his residence at the Windsor Hotel.

Rev. H. W. Pullen, author of "Dame Europa's School," is chaplain of the English Arctic expedition.

Secretary Bristow will address the citizens of Louisville at the rooms of the Merchants' Exchange of that city to-day.

It is reported that the Spanish Generals Socias and Patino have been arrested for complicity in the Republican conspiracy.

Manager Strakosch has engaged Mme. Fietjens for an operatic tour in the United States, commencing on the fourth of October.

General Sherman arrived at Columbus last night, to attend the funeral of Colonel James McCoy, late of his staff, which occurs to-day.

Colonel E. R. Pennybaker, ex-Comptroller of Currency of Tennessee, died at his residence, at Lebanon, Tennessee, yesterday afternoon.

Monsignor Roncetti and Dr. Ubaldi arrived at Milwaukee yesterday, to participate in the ceremony of bestowing the pallium on Archbishop Henri, on Thursday.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Crumbs from the State Convention—Lancaster Hospitality—Our Candidate for State Treasurer—Unfounded Stories about his Wealth—Democratic Politicians and Their Aspirations, Etc., Etc.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

GIRARD HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1875.

The beer and hash becoming a little scarce near the tomb of "the great commoner," in Lancaster, after a two days' raid upon these very necessary articles by the hungry and thirsty attendants upon the Republican Convention, on Thursday morning, the labors of the most harmonious body of political delegates which ever assembled in the State, having been concluded in a most satisfactory manner, "your uncle," in company with Brother Brenner, of the Erie *Dispatch*, hied himself to this city of brotherly love, centennial preparations, and home of honest politicians.

Before bidding adieu to the home of Pennsylvania's well-meaning, but weak President, James Buchanan, it is but proper to say that your correspondent, in a limited experience of a quarter of a century, attending political, religious and temperance conventions, never brought up in a place where he found more genuine, true-hearted sociability and hospitality, than in this good old Pennsylvania Dutch city of Lancaster. There was no attempt made by any of the hotel or restaurant proprietors to extort, or take advantage of the great crowd, by increasing the charges either for necessaries or luxuries, and the hearty welcome extended by the citizens to the strangers, made the latter feel perfectly at home; while large numbers of them regretted that the hour of leave-taking came so soon. It may be accounted for, perhaps, on the principle of "a fool for luck," but at all events, it was my extreme good fortune to be domiciled at the Frank House, the proprietor being the manufacturer of the celebrated beer bearing that name. The old gentleman, himself a most intelligent and genial representative of his race, has two beautiful and accomplished daughters, the son Ed. and the barkeeper "Billy," all vied with each other in a laudable ambition to aid guests in passing the time pleasantly, and making themselves at home. Long live "old man Frank" and his really hospitable family.

It is a subject of congratulation here among Republicans that the work of the convention was so promptly and harmoniously performed. Of course the nomination of our present most worthy and popular Chief Magistrate was a foregone conclusion. No other name was presented or thought of; and this general unusual union of the representatives of the party from all sections of the State upon a man for a renomination for Governor was brought about by no bargain, sale or trading of delegates. It was the spontaneous, universal indorsement by a grateful people, of a gentleman, who, when a candidate for his second term of office, had been slandered and abused, as few, if any aspirants for public favor had ever been before him. Governor Hartranft, in his quiet, unobtrusive, yet firm, and dignified administration of the duties pertaining to his high office, has so borne himself, as to court and defy the severest criticism.

In the selection of a candidate for State Treasurer, the Convention was particularly fortunate, and the action of the forty Philadelphia delegates who, on the second ballot, when the choice was made, voted for Mr. Rawle, is most fully approved and indorsed by their constituents here. The fact that this nominee has not heretofore been known or regarded as a politician, holding or hunting office, should, and doubtless will, make him strong with the people. And just here it may not be out of place to correct some false impressions which have, to a limited extent, obtained currency thus early, in regard to his pecuniary status. The idea that our candidate can count his wealth by millions, that any of the money he has was given him by his father-in-law, the late General Charles M. Reed, or that he was nominated because he was willing and had promised to contribute $100,000 to carry on the coming campaign, are alike erroneous and without foundation in fact. The wife of Mr. Rawle, who was a daughter of General Reed, did inherit a fortune from her father, but upon the decease of that most estimable lady, some four years ago, this inheritance, unlooned, descended to her two interesting, sprightly little daughters, for whose sole use and benefit it will be sacredly held in trust. True, General Reed did offer his son-in-law money to go into the iron business on a large scale, but the latter declined the proffered aid, preferring to "paddle his own canoe." How well he has succeeded in doing this is illustrated in the fact that, unaided and alone, he has secured an ample competence, and while not being worth the fabulous sums with which he is credited, he owns an elegant home in Erie, at which he delights to entertain his friends in the most cordial and hospitable manner, occasionally airs himself behind valuable horseflesh, in which he has invested some of his spare funds, and, in a general way, is enabled, by his own industry, tact and integrity to live as all gentlemen of the handsome appearance, affable manners, suavity of address, and kindness of heart which he possesses, would like to live. The writer, who despises the modern Jenkins of the press, has departed from his usual habit in thus referring to a worthy gentleman's private affairs, but having, in the last forty-eight hours, heard and read so much that was incorrect or untrue in relation to them, has deemed it his duty to give the true state of the case, and, in doing so, he "speaks whereof he knows." The ridiculous falsehood that Mr. R. had secured his nomination by promising $100,000 to carry on the campaign, is too silly to treat seriously. It will only be circulated by liars and believed by fools.

Henry Rawle was nominated, among other reasons, because, from the year 1850, when a youth of sixteen, he commenced his career of usefulness and prosperity, as a rodman to a party of Pennsylvania Railroad Engineers, up to the present time, he has earned and fully sustained the most enviable reputation as a clear-headed, self-reliant, industrious, intelligent business man, whose life of strict integrity and irreproachable morality, have now the confidence and respect of men of all parties with whom he has come in contact. The Democrats fondly hoped and earnestly desired that the Republican Convention at Lancaster, on Wednesday last, would play into their hands by nominating some man who would serve as a mill-stone to drag down the youthful soldier-candidate for Governor. In this they have been grievously disappointed; hence their trumped-up stories about Rawle's immense wealth and the assertion that he proposes to buy his way into office. The sympathy of these same fellows, as expressed through the columns of the *Times* of this city, edited by that hugest of all political frauds and harlots, Alex. McClure, for Mr. Strang, is without doubt the thinnest, most transparent political joke extant. Suppose Mr. Strang had been nominated. The vote declaring him the candidate would scarcely have been announced, until these same chaps would have been rummaging through the Legislative journals to find how, when and where he had voted, upon this and that question, with a view of proving him a Legislative "rooster." His every vote and act, during his long and most creditable service at Harrisburg, would have been misconstrued, misrepresented and lied about from one end of the State to the other.

Although the Democratic State Convention will not assemble until the 8th of September, at Erie, there is considerable talk among the leading members of the party in this city and elsewhere, about who will be the nominees for Governor and State Treasurer. The fact that A. C. Noyes, Esq., of Clinton county, an ex-member of the Legislature, and at present a member of the State Board of Charities, a gentleman whose name has frequently been mentioned in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination, is now in the city, looking after his interests, has created something of a flutter among politicians hereabouts. The name of Senator A. H. Dill, of Union county, has also been suggested as a probable candidate, but it is now understood that he will not permit his name to be used. There is considerable interest manifested here, in certain quarters, as to how the fight between Col. Barr, of the *Post*, and Congressman-elect Hopkins, in Allegheny county will come out next week. It is not seriously thought by any one, that either of them has the ghost of a show for even the empty honor of a nomination. The fact that Westmoreland county now has the Lieutenant Governor, and Greene the Auditor General, both Democrats, from the West, will, of course have the effect to postpone the claims of any Allegheny man for the Governatorial candidacy. Indeed, it is well understood here that neither of the gentlemen named is in earnest; but it is generally believed and asserted that the modest, brilliant and handsome editor of the *Post* is mainly anxious to have control of the Allegheny delegation in order that he may be able to help his amiable brother, Dan, to secure the nomination for Treasurer. On the other hand, it is alleged that some brother Mason told Mr. Hopkins, in New Orleans, that he was just the man the Democrats should put on the ticket for Vice President, and that since that time James has looked upon Congressional and Gubernatorial honors as mere trifles, only desiring to carry the delegates of his county for Governor, to make him strong for the second place in the nation. That the versatile, accomplished and bland Sir Knight considers himself entirely competent to add dignity to either the first or second place in this or any other country, no one will dispute; but as he has had rather a long run after the position to which he was last November elected, he had better not be in a hurry resigning it, until he has a sure thing on something better.

UNCLE JOHN.

Prices Reduced.

The famous Rising Sun Flour is now offered at lower prices. T. C. JENKINS.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The President Explains His Third Term Letter—The People to Decide This and all Similar Questions—The Union Pacific Railroad Case Decided by the Court of Claims—Deficiency of Appropriations in the Different Departments—False Rumor of a Change in the Interior Department—The President's Summer Plans.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1875.

The Third Term Letter.

The President to-day, in conversation on the subject of his letter, remarked that he presumed there would be quite a variety of constructions placed upon it, and that he expected it to be misconstrued by those who would not be satisfied with anything that he could say in this connection; but the letter meant exactly what he said and nothing more nor less. He had not been unadvised of the agitation of this matter which had been studiously fomented, and he had always entertained the views set forth in his letter, and therefore the action taken by the Pennsylvania Convention had no part in shaping those views, but he considered the present time appropriate to give them publicity. So far as the presidential office is concerned, it had no special attraction for him. He had already given fifteen years of his life to the military and civil service of the Government, the whole period of which was one of constant and arduous labor and responsibility. He therefore looked forward to retirement with a sense of relief. But, while entertaining these views, he has not arrived at his conclusion by any impressions of the force of what has been styled the "unwritten law of the Republic." It is an open question as to the authority of any individual, or of any political body, to assume to declare what the unwritten law is. It is a thing based entirely upon usage, and now, in the particular case of the third term, for the first time in our history fairly before the people as an issue. Reiterating his expressions as to his own personal indisposition to continue in the office beyond his present term, the President said that he did not see in what respect it was contrary to the genius and the spirit of our institutions to leave the presidency to the will of the people. If a precedent against a third term was now established, to which he had no personal objection, a crisis might arise in the future, when it would prove very embarrassing.

Rumored Change in the Interior Department.

A story has been in circulation to-day, that Secretary Delano will shortly retire, and gossip now has it that ex-Representative Scofield, of Pennsylvania, will succeed him.

The President's Summer Vacation.

The President, when asked about the rumor to-day, replied that he knew nothing about the matter, and that the originator of the story knew more about it than he did.

The President and family will leave for Long Branch on Tuesday. The President will visit here at short intervals, should his official duties demand his presence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1875.

JUDGMENT FOR UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Court of Claims to-day gave an opinion in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The suit was brought to recover one-half of the amount earned for Government transportation, but now withheld by the Government to pay the interest on the bonds issued, which is now mature. The Court gave judgment for the company in the sum of $515,000, and ordered that the counter-claim of defendant be dismissed. The counter-claim of the Government is that defendants are not indebted to claimant under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1862, the act of July 12, 1864 or any other act of Congress; or otherwise, and further, that claimant is indebted to defendants in the sum of $12,000,000 for the payment of interest on bonds.

THE ELGEE COTTON CASE.

The Court of Claims to-day overruled the motion for a new trial in the Elgee Cotton case, in which an award of $366,000 had been made. The overruling is without prejudice, and a motion for a new trial can be renewed by the United States if the books of the purchasing agent of the so-called Confederate States can be found, showing that Algee sold his cotton to the Confederate States Government. The evidence can be presented to the Chief Justice of the court, who will remain in Washington during the greater part of the vacation. Several additional affidavits were read by the Assistant Attorney General, tending to show that Elgee sold his cotton to the Confederate Government and that therefore the claim was improperly allowed. The Court adjourned till Monday, the 29th of November next.

APPROPRIATIONS RUNNING SHORT.

Attorney General Pierrepont has issued a circular, saying that he finds the appropriation for the office nearly exhausted, and commanding general economy and retrenchment.

A general order issued from the War Department announces that the appropriation made by the last Congress for the pay, &c., of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, is $900,000 more than the estimated for the War Department, and the present indications are that the appropriation will prove deficient.

The Commissioner of Pensions has written a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, saying that, on account of the limited appropriation at his disposal, he has submitted the names of nearly fifty male and female clerks whose services will be dispensed with on the 30th of June.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL TO-DAY—PROFESSOR MARSH CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT.

The Indians have been holding councils among themselves to-day, and although they are not fully agreed upon their policy, they have decided to meet the Secretary of the Interior to-morrow and reply to his propositions.

Professor Marsh called on the President this morning and had a long conversation with him on Indian affairs. The Professor showed him some statements from army officers confirming former reports of the bad character of the supplies furnished the Indians at the Sioux agencies. The President expressed an interest in the welfare of the Indians and a firm determination to correct any abuses in their management. He seemed to think the best way to secure an honest delivery of supplies to the Indians was to have them sent through the Commissary Department of the army. He expressed a determination to keep all intruders out of the Black Hills until the Indian title is extinguished. The conversation showed that the President had studied the subject with great care and has an earnest desire to adopt such means as will best promote the permanent interests of the Indians.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—Stationary barometer, easterly winds and warmer and partly cloudy weather.

The total loss by the Springfield fire was $550,000; insurance $450,000.

Base Ball—at Philadelphia, Athletics, 16, Philadelphia's 8. At New York, Hartfords 3, Mutuals 1.

The steamer, City of Chester, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York; and the Illinois, from Liverpool, at Philadelphia.

The house of Mr. Van Meer, near Maxwell, Ontario, was burned Saturday night, and three of his children perished in the flames.

The United States steamer Swatara, Commander Ralph Chandler, has returned to New York from the transit of Venus expedition.

There were 114 fires in New York during the past month, involving a loss of $588,475. In April, 1874, the losses amounted to $71,175.

The rectifying establishment of W. T. Marshall, 29 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, was seized yesterday, on a charge of illicit distilling.

A fire at Mansfield, Ohio, yesterday afternoon, damaged the roof and upper stories of the Wiler House about $5,000. Fully insured.

Sixteen of the miners engaged in driving away workmen from the Wanamie and Sugar Notch mines in Luzerne county, were arrested yesterday and held in $1,000 bail each.

Vicompte de Meaux, the French Minister of Agriculture, has asked for a credit of 600,000 francs to defray the expenses of the French Commission to the American Centennial at Philadelphia.

The Union Theological Seminary, in University Place, New York, is to be enlarged and renovated. When completed, the two parts of the property fronting on University Place and Winthrop Place will be continuous and uniform in height and general appearance.

The Coming Flour.

Erin's Pride. Irish Flour. Nothing in the country can compete with it. Sample barrels furnished at White River prices, at the Checkered Front. T. C. JENKINS.

MEMPHIS.

Decoration of Union Soldiers' Graves—Significant Participation of Confederate Soldiers.

MEMPHIS, May 31.—The graves of Union soldiers at the National Cemetery were decorated this afternoon. About four thousand people were in attendence, more than half of whom were ex-Confederates. The was no parade beyond the appearance of the Chickasaw Guards and Irish Volunteers of the State Guards, in full uniform, who stacked their guns near the stand, which was tastefully decorated with flowers, magnolia blossoms and evergreens. Prominent in the front was a large cross composed of rare flowers, presented by a number of ex-Confederates. The assembly was called to order by Judge Irving Halsey, who introduced Hon. Hosea Townsend, the orator of the day, who made an eloquent and appropriate address, referring to the presence of the ex-Confederates, and was followed by Colonel Trumbull, an ex-Federal with an original poem. Then General Pillow made a brief and appropriate reply. Among the prominent ex-Confederates were Generals Forrest, Pillow and A. J. Vaughan, and ex-Governor Isham G. Harris, and a large number of regimental commanders. The courts of the city were adjourned in observance of the day, and most of the judicial officers attended the ceremonies. Everything passed off nicely and without an accident to mar the era of good feeling which the ceremonies of last Monday and to-day have produced; and they will be long remembered by those who participated in doing honor to the dead of both armies. One feature of the day was the small number of colored people in attendance, as compared with similar occasions, which is perhaps due to the fact that the Committee of Arrangements decided last week to have no general parade.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Presbyterian General Assembly at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 31.—The Presbyterian General Assembly re-assembled at the usual hour this morning. The Moderator stated that there remained twenty-two items of business to be considered. Speeches were limited to five minutes.

Resolutions of sympathy for the grasshopper sufferers were adopted and Presbyteries instructed to extend all aid possible to the sufferers.

The Committee on Church Polity made a report, which was adopted.

The report of a committee recommending the transfer of the Presbytery of Binghamton from the Synod of Central New York, to the Synod of Geneva, created considerable discussion. The matter was finally referred to a joint committee of the two Synods, a report to be made to the next Assembly.

The report of the Committee on Overtures and Correspondence was adopted for a limited period was adopted. Recess. The session will probably close to-morrow.

In the afternoon session it was recommended that the first Friday in June be set aside as a week of prayer. Resolutions were adopted expressing satisfaction with the reports of missions from foreign fields, congratulating the missionaries and sending greetings to all missionaries and native helpers of the Foreign Board and assuring them of increasing affection, confidence and support.

The report of the Standing Committee on Reduced Representation was read and adopted. The committee recommend that the Synod representation be substituted for that of Presbytery. Let every Synod be represented by one minister and one elder for any number exceeding fifty and not over one hundred, and so on for every additional hundred.

The report of the Standing Committee on the Benevolent Work of the Church was read and discussed, and made the first order of the day for to-morrow.

The report of the Committee on Theological Seminaries was read and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

Southern Presbyterian General Assembly.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly, to-day on motion the headquarters of the Committee on Foreign Missions was transferred from Columbia, S. C., to Baltimore. An effort to change the seat of the Committee on Sustentation from Columbia to Baltimore, failed.

Dr. Girardeau offered the following, which was unanimously elected to the chair of Didactic and Polemic Theology at the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C. The doctor made a feeling address in acknowledgement, and asked for time to consider the matter before accepting or declining the position.

Dr. Lefevre and Judge Ingles were appointed delegates to the General Assemblies of the Cumberland Presbyterian and the Reformed Churches.

Dr. Stuart Robinson offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to communicate with other Presbyterian churches about the international assembly of Presbyterians, to meet in London next July and consider the question of sending delegates to the assembly.

Dr. Girardeau opposed the resolution, and made quite a long speech. He thought this Assembly should not take any steps to an assembly convened for the organization of a confederation of Presbyterian churches. The new organization would undoubtedly exercise a moral, advisory and executive power over the various churches, to the usurpation of their individual powers. He was not willing to become a factor in the organization of a body which may do things contrary to the true principles of the Southern Presbyterian church, and thus become in part responsible for such unorthodox proceedings. He believed that by entering the confederation along with the Northern Presbyterians, the Assembly would virtually go back on their own action in reference to fraternal relations with that church.

Several speeches were made in favor of the resolution, principal one of which was delivered by Dr. Markland, who said that overtures had been received from the four principal presbyteries of the church having in view the sending of delegates and he thought they should receive proper consideration. He believed that assemblies were not infallible, that an international assembly, composed of the most learned men in the different churches, would be less likely to commit follies and errors than any assembly representing only the members of one church. He believed in the interchange of opinion, and thought that Southern Presbyterians should not be behind in the great work of consummating the unity of the Church of God. He desired that there be present delegates from Presbyterian churches of England, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, France and Canada.

Reports were received from the Committee on Systematic Benevolence and Sunday Schools, which were read and adopted.

At the night session the discussion of Dr. Robinson's resolution was continued. The proposition was supported by Rev. E. O. Freyerson, Judge Clapp, Rev. H. G. Hill, Dr. R. Irvine and Dr. Robinson, and opposed by Dr. D. M. Palmer and Col. Ogden. The resolution passed by a large majority. The Assembly will probably finish its business to-morrow and adjourn.

United Presbyterian General Assembly.

WOOSTER, O., May 31.—The United Presbyterian General Assembly convened this morning at nine o'clock. The Home Mission question was again resumed, and reports submitted by the committee. With a few additions to Saturday's report, the report was adopted without debate.

The chairman of the Committee on Sabbath Schools, Rev. J. O. Collins, made a report, and the Assembly adopted a series of resolutions appertaining to Sunday School work, the preparation of Sabbath morning lessons, the publication of a Sabbath School paper, and the recommendation that such work be earnestly supported by the church.

Rev. F. L. Sloan, of the Southern Church, at the request of Rev. Dr. J. A. Reid, of Chicago, again addressed the Assembly, stating that as he was the only delegate present from the Southern United States Church, he wished, in behalf of his church, to over the existence of sympathy and fraternal relations to the end that cause and to counteract any opinion of hasty or wrong feeling before he took his departure. He requested that, in the hope of ultimately affecting a co-operation in the great Christian work in the Church North and South, a committee be appointed from this Assembly to meet a similar committee from the Southern Church for a general conference, and to adopt co-operative measures for carrying on the foreign mission work. He hoped this would be complied with, as he wished by this step, if not by his previous expressions of fraternity, to rebut an article published by a leading Pittsburgh paper, in which it was alleged that it was apparent that the Northern and Southern ecclesiastical organizations did not want or intend to effect a union, each desiring to maintain an independent and separate existence. Action will be taken on Rev. Mr. Sloan's proposition to-morrow.

The afternoon session was taken up in adopting further resolutions in regard to the Sabbath school work, after which a report of the Committee on Church Extension was submitted.

FIRE RECORD.

Rushville, Indiana—$10,000.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—The *Gazette's* Rushville, Ind., special says the large steam flouring mill of Hall & Culver was burned to-night, together with its contents. The loss is estimated at $10,000, partially insured. Two or three persons were seriously injured by falling from the roof while working to prevent the spread of the flames to adjoining property.

Internal Revenue Collector Philip Wadsworth, of Chicago, yesterday received an intimation from Commissioner Pratt that his resignation would conduce to the good of the service.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 31, 1875.

CONVENTION OF AMERICAN ISRAELITES.

The annual convention of the Board of Delegates of the American Israelities met yesterday, Judge J. P. Joachinson presiding. The Executive Committee reported favorably on the condition of the Israelities in Palestine, the state of the Jews in Roumania and the proposition to aid the Students' Committee, to whom was referred the consideration of how best to popularize the board by extending aid to co-religionists abroad. They recommended the granting of premiums to Jewish youths of approved character and talent to assist them in a higher education. The Treasurer reported collections for Palestine and trust funds of $3,061, of which he disbursed $1,594, leaving a balance of $1,467. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. J. P. Joachinsen; Vice President, Hon. Wolf Isadore Bensnager; Treasurer, Leopold Bamberger. An Executive Committee of four persons, and a Board of Trustees of five were also chosen.

DECORATION DAY IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

The observance of Decoration Day was begun in Brooklyn by services in the afternoon at Lincoln statue, in Prospect Park. Memorial services were also held yesterday afternoon, in Calvary Cemetery (Roman Catholic), where Rev. Sylvester Malone, pastor of the church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Williamsburgh, pronounced an eloquent and patriotic oration. This morning various posts of the Grand Army, began to assemble at an early hour in Union Square, where they formed in procession. Lincoln statue, in Union Square, was handsomely decorated under the direction of Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 13. Immediately surrounding the statue is a sort of trellis work fence thickly covered with ivy. The pedestal is completely overlaid with evergreens. Two sides bear the national shield inlaid in national flowers, while others bear an inscription of letters formed of white flowers. A fence covered with flowers and evergreens was placed around the base of the pedestal, and within this were set eight vases of flowers and palms. The statue of Washington in Union Square was decorated with evergreens which were stretched in festoons from the bronze figure to the railing surrounding the pedestal. The procession began to move down Broadway at about twenty minutes past ten. It was formed in five divisions, headed by a squad of police. The Skidmore Guards (colored) turned out with full ranks and attracted much attention. They were preceded by a large drum corps and band, all colored. Wagons filled with flowers were distributed throughout the procession. The tattered battle flags, borne by many veteran companies, were frequently applauded along the route, which was thickly lined with spectators. In general features of the parade did not differ essentially from those of former years. The chimes of Grace and Trinity churches were rung as the procession passed. The monuments of General Richard Montgomery, at St. Paul's church, and General Kearney, at Trinity, were decorated during the march down Broadway. The line of march was to South ferry, whence the posts of the Grand Army crossed to Brooklyn to decorate the graves of soldiers in the various cemeteries.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Columbus and Toledo Road.

COLUMBUS, May 31.—A large number of stockholders of the Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company met here to-day to canvass the amount of subscriptions made for the building of the road. It was found that the total available subscriptions reach $1,023,400. There are subscriptions in addition amounting to $10,550, which, where they are not gilt-edged, are probably available. There are over 1,900 individual subscriptions ranging from $25 to $15,000. As the total amount of the capital stock of the company was only a million dollars, the directors are in high glee, and promise a speedy construction of the road.

RESPONSES TO THE NOMINATIONS

The work so well done by the Convention, will doubtless have a strong influence on the other States which follow the lead of Pennsylvania, and which are governed somewhat by the course pursued by the latter. The Convention was a full one and was characterized by more than usual harmony in the organization, which was preserved throughout its entire session, and which argues well for the success of the party this fall.—*York Republican.*

The Republican State Convention has done its work well. The ticket is the very strongest that could possibly be made, and the platform will be endorsed by the masses.—*Cameron County Press.*

We raise to our mast-head to-day the names of the Republican standard-bearers for the political contest of 1875 in Pennsylvania, and in so doing we believe that the men upon whom the representatives of the party in convention have placed the responsibility and honor are eminently fitted to receive the confidence of the people in a way such singular unanimity and enthusiasm.—*Schuylkill Republican.*

The nominations have been made, and a ticket more satisfactory to the Republicans of the State has never been presented. Unlike other political conventions there was no bargain and sale, but few personal appeals for votes, and, indeed, none of the objectionable features which are offensive to a refined public sentiment and supply ammunition for opponents.—*Philadelphia Republic.*

HOW THE ANTI-THIRD TERM RESOLUTION IS REGARDED.

The Chicago *Tribune* says "It is surprising how that Pennsylvania *douche* has quenched the third term flame."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says the resolution is accepted on all sides as strong enough and sufficient. Even the Democratic papers can not find a peg on which to hang an objection.

The Detroit *Post* believes that beyond doubt it expresses the general sentiment of the Republican party.

The Boston *Advertiser* regards it as the *coup de grace* to a mischievous agitation and the most vexatious disturbing element in national politics during the last year.

The Newark *Courier* looks upon it as most timely, and does "not doubt that the Republicans of every Northern State will pronounce with equal directness against any violation of the national traditions on this subject.

The Springfield *Republican* observes that "of its beneficial effect upon the Republican party there can be no doubt."

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on flour and one per cent on all other goods if paid in ten days from date of bills. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front.

DISCOVERIES IN PALESTINE.

A report has just been published by Lieutenant Conder, R. E., relating to the excavations which have been made in Jerusalem, and the consequent discoveries. It appears that the explorers have been able to make a full determination of the southwest angle of the most ancient of the walls of Jerusalem. A solid tower of native rock, about twenty-five feet square, has been scarped or hewn out to a height of twenty feet above a rock platform, from which a second sheer descent of twenty-five feet and upwards formed the outer line of the city wall. The direction of this scarp, as continued to the north and to the east of the tower, shows that the latter occupied the southwest angel of the wall. A large, rock-hewn cistern behind the tower opens on the level of the rock platform, and exactly corresponds to the description given by Josephus. The scarp facing the south rises from a second rock platform, of width hitherto undetermined, to a height of thirty feet. The solid basis of a second tower, also accompanied by a cistern, and with a height of thirty feet, has been also discovered at the corner of the cemetery. The work of the scarp Lieutenant Conder describes as magnificent. A counter-scarp, forming a ditch of about twenty feet wide, has been exposed in one point; but it is not yet made clear how far this ditch was cut. The reference made to the crossing a ditch, or "gutter," in the storm of Jerusalem by Joab, is illustrated by this brilliant discovery. That the work of the Jebusite kings is here

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

RED CLOUD made a mistake in going to Washington city to get the truth. He should have gone to Brooklyn.

THE beginning of the end. Reports brought into Fort Sully, Dakota Territory, last Saturday, by some Indian scouts, stated that five white men had been killed and scalped by hostile Sioux near the Black Hills.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that insurance companies chartered under the acts of States in rebellion have a legal status and are entitled to maintain actions in the courts.

THE Democratic press of this State seems to think that by a vigorous, united effort it can materialize old ANANIAS so as to bring him prominently into the service of their party during the impending political campaign.

THE Boston *Post* speaks of the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention as having been composed of a majority of national office-holders. There were not, at the outside, a dozen national office-holders in that body. Try again.

THERE are some indications of a ring in the customs service, with headquarters at New York, and ramifications among "revenue reformers," of even greater magnitude than the crooked whisky ring. It is probable that lightning will strike in that quarter soon.

THE long and disastrous lock-out between the miners and the employers of South Wales has come to a final end, the men having agreed to a reduction of twelve and a half per cent. in wages, while the masters lowered their first pretensions by two and a half per cent.

THERE seems to be a natural tendency to inject a middle letter into every man's name who comes into public life. Quite a number of Republican papers, for instance, give the name of our candidate for State Treasurer, as HENRY W. RAWLE. Drop the "W," please. His name is plain HENRY RAWLE.

AN IOWA Democratic paper speaks of the Liberal Republicans as the "thin-skinned, morocco-booted converts from Republicanism," and advises them to get out of the Democratic party as fast as possible. A party that is led by the great unwashed HENRY CLAY DEAN, cannot tolerate, for a moment, a man with a clean shirt and good clothes on.

SOME time ago Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT notified the Postmaster General that he would permit no more postal cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Company to pass over his lines between Philadelphia and New York, from and after the first of June. This is the date on which his prohibition should go into effect, thereby necessitating the transfer of the entire mail service between those points to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The indications are that he will stick.

THE New York *Times* of Sunday publishes a six-column interview with the eldest son of BOWEN, giving a history of his father's troubles with BEECHER and Plymouth Church, the causes which led thereto, the persistent efforts made to "crush" him, and in connection with the suit now pending in Brooklyn makes some decidedly interesting suggestions. The *Times* says, editorially: "The TILTON story will not be the end of the surprises which have been prepared for the world over in Brooklyn."

THE Reading *Eagle* (Democratic) says there is no use talking about the MACKEY Ring and the CAMERON Ring. They have been the chief cry of the opposition, and the main issue has been left out of the question. Both HARTRANFT and RAWLE, says the *Eagle*, are honest and capable, but the candidates of the Democratic party should be taken in preference, because the Democratic party is the oldest of the two! It *is* an old party; but it is a vile old party, and the people will refuse to trust it, not because it is old, but because it is unworthy of further confidence.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS, of Indiana, Senator THURMAN, of Ohio, and BEN. HILL, of Georgia, have been invited to "orate" before the Mississippi Democratic State convention, which has been called to meet in a couple of months. The two former have the Presidential fever badly, and will be almost certain to accept. Both of them, too, rely largely on the South for securing the nomination, and both are in constant communication with all parts of that section. Then again, each considers himself a more deserving candidate than the other, and will want to be on hand to checkmate the movements of his rival. There will be some unusually adroit fencing in their speeches on that occasion.

PROF. MARSH, of the Smithsonian Institute, gave currency to certain charges of maladminstration against the Indian Bureau, upon the authority of RED CLOUD one of the Sioux Chiefs. The charges were made to him by RED CLOUD while the Professor was engaged in exploring the Sioux country, last year, and he felt justified in giving them to the country upon RED CLOUD's say so. Upon confronting RED CLOUD, however, at the Interior Department last week, the Indian Chief failed altogether to substantiate the Professor's charges, and the inference is clear that either he lied to the Professor at first, or is lying now. In either case he is a good illustration of what SPOTTED TAIL denominates a "heap big liar."

"RADICAL" government in the Southern States does not appear to be productive of such terribly disastrous results, after all. In South Carolina the financial and industrial situation is better than at any time since the war, and the same is also true of Mississippi. In the latter State there is more land under cultivation, and better worked at that, than ever before. An increase of from four to six and even ten per cent. in cotton over the average of the past several years is anticipated in the cotton product, while there will be much larger corn crops also. General thrift is looked for when the crops are ready for the market. In both States the secret of this gratifying advance in prosperity lies in the simple but talismanic monosyllable, work!

THE State Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the constitutionality of the coal tax, holding that the classification of coal mining and purchasing and milling companies is not beyond the powers of the Legislature, while the latter being clearly uniform upon their business, measured by the extent, it is not only within the meaning of the Constitution, but is equal and just. In the case of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and the Belaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, who refused to pay their taxes on the adoption of the new Constitution, from January, 1874, until the passage of the coal tax law March 24, 1874, on the ground that no law existed during the interim making them liable to taxation, the Court also decided in favor of the Commonwealth.

THE Eighth annual convention of the National Temperance Society will meet in Chicago to-day, continuing through three days. The convention will be, it is anticipated, the most widely represented of any ever before held in this country, including not only delegates from all branches of the Christian Church, Sunday school organizations, secret temperance societies and alliances, but also the women's temperance unions of the different States. Nearly a thousand delegates will be in attendance, and great expectations are entertained concerning the results. So long as the society refrains from interference with questions of religion or politics, social interest in the work will doubtless continue to be active, and the results will be as abundant as are now anticipated. Indeed, avoidance of party politics is absolutely necessary to the realization of the noble objects which the society has in view. While its efforts at reform are confined to social influences and moral suasion, they accomplish a good work, proceeding upon the plan which the Savior inaugurated of doing good for good's sake. They do not run counter to the convictions or prejudices of any set of people, and hence excite no antagonism, except that of the vicious classes, which they can overcome. Unconscious influence, in such matters, is in the end almost always more effective than avowed methods.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The President's letter to Gen. HARRY WHITE upon the third term question is an evidence of the truth of the position taken by us in discussing this question heretofore, that he would have no difficulty in finding an opportunity to speak upon it whenever he wanted to. The third term advocates insisted that he could not, with any propriety, decline a nomination until it was tendered him, and that his self-respect, if nothing else, would keep him from volunteering such a declination. In our judgment, however, it was the will that was wanting, not the way, and the letter to Gen. WHITE shows that the way was speedily found when the will to use it came into operation.

The President did not need to inform us that the Constitution permits the election of a Chief Magistrate for a third term, if the people choose to use their privilege that way. We all know that. The question is not one of constitutional power, but one of higher import, which finds its solution in that keen sense of right and wrong —"the unwritten law of the Republic"—which exists outside of the Constitution, and has as much force in the forum of conscience as the *lex non scripta* in the courts which recognize the Common Law. It is not a question of *might*, but a question of *right*. We admit that the people *may* do so without violating the Constitution; but, granting their power so to act, *should* they do it? The Republicans of Pennsylvania think not; and they set forth their objection to it on principle, as a cardinal point in their political creed, without reference to any one who may be affected by it. The resolution adopted by them was not intended as a personal reflection upon the President, but was put forth as the declaration of a fundamental principle which has existed since the foundation of the general Government, and must continue to exist while the Government stands.

The essential part of the President's letter is the concluding paragraph in it, that he is not now, and will not be, under any circumstances that are likely to occur, a candidate for re-election. That is the frank declaration the Republicans have been looking for more than a year past, and for want of which they have suffered materially. The origin of the public fear of a third term is not now a subject for discussion. It is enough to know that the public mind was earnestly and sincerely affected by it, and, that fact established, the duty of removing it was plain. The fear may have been unreasonable and foolish, but it was still a fact, and even foolish fears have sometimes to be allayed. We are glad, therefore, that the President has at last spoken out; and we are glad, also, that his party has, by its plainness of speech, opened the way for him to do so. The party has put itself upon ground which cannot be mistaken, and we are rejoiced to find the President in hearty accord with it.

MUCH of the value of woman's work in all good causes arises from the fact that she is generally willing to do whatever comes first to her hands, and does not skip the lower rounds of the ladder out of a futile ambition to jump at once to the top. We observe that a large number of the ladies at Chicago are interesting themselves, with promising results, in the efforts of the Humane Society of that city to protect animals from cruelty. They have formed themselves into a voluntary organization for the purpose of co-operating with the society, "in any way that may be deemed best," and are taking steps to bring the matter systematically before the public schools, the Sunday schools and private families. This active co-operation of the women of Chicago cannot fail to prove beneficial to the cause of humanity in that city, and it suggests what might be done in our own. It is understood that a number of our prominent clergymen have agreed to present the subject to their respective congregations, in the near future. We trust the report is correct. The merciful objects of the society entitle it to the most generous countenance and support of pulpit, press and people.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Grapes out of reach are sour.

How to stop smuggling.—Cultivate the homespun virtues.

The young tobacco plants in Kentucky are reported to be puff-ectly splendid.

The new Masonic Temple to be dedicated in New York to-morrow, cost a round million.

The United States brewers' congress meets in annual session at Cincinnati to-morrow.

Flipper, the only colored cadet at West Point, stands forty-sixth in a class of seventy-seven.

"From New York to New Orleans in sixty-four hours" is the latest railroad achievement.

The immediate destruction of all horses afflicted with the glanders is contemplated in Connecticut.

The pen is mightier than the sword, General, only when in the hands of men "entirely great."

The Kentucky and Missouri farmers are growing a great deal of hemp this year. It will all be needed.

In Missouri "crooked" whisky has been passing for vinegar. It has been seized, and the dealers are sour.

The Washington *Chroniele* notices that the third party movement is unusually quiet. So is the third-term spook.

The Canadian Government will, jointly with our own, stock the Detroit river with salmon, salmon-trout, and white fish.

The people of Cincinnati have become so music-struck that they propose changing the name of their city to Sing-Sing-ati.

A recent petition against conventual institutions, raised in England, bore 117,000 signatures and was three-quarters of a mile long.

The end of the school year is approaching, and all the young ladies of the graduating classes are thinking what they shall wear.

New York has sixty-nine hotels which the superintendent of surveys for the board of underwriters says are mere fire traps.

The good people of Australia are getting alarmed at the number of French Communists who escape from New Caledonia to that country.

The town of Colorado, Kansas, having been devastated by the grasshoppers, wants a "charitable" lottery. The remedy is worse than the disease.

It is not an infrequent experience of churches in New York in these times to be obliged to sell out for debt. This was the fate of two, last week.

The value of a good name. Seven hundred thousand dollars was the price Boston paid for its mistaken confidence in the integrity of Abraham Jackson.

That Bessemer steamer which was to do away with the horrors of sea-sickness in crossing the English Channel, is, it is now fully admitted, a lamentable failure.

The mania for suicides is becoming so general in the Prussian army that a proposition has been made to investigate the cause, and devise means to remedy it.

The pleasure exodus from New York on Saturday was very large. Six European steamers sailed, and the passenger list footed up some fifteen hundred people.

An English preacher has found that all heresy lies in Sussex puddings. They are eaten hot and heavy, and end in dyspepsia, which, of course, makes dyspeptic sermons.

A field of lava of 5,000 miles square has been discovered in Southern Utah, by the geologists of the Wheeler expedition; and one of 20,000 square miles in Arizona and New Mexico.

An extension of one year has been granted to pre-emptors who have been forced to leave their lands on account of the ravages of grasshoppers, or whose crops have been destroyed from the same cause.

An international industrial exhibition will be opened at Algiers on the 13th of November next. American manufacturers are invited to send machines and implements employed in agricultural and mining pursuits.

McClellan's plan for solid stone docks and piers has been rejected by the New York dock commission on account of their cost, and a stone bulkhead, along the entire water front, from which wooden piers will be projected, adopted instead.

A New York paper makes the startling announcement that "the National Philanthropical Society has adopted resolutions protesting against the action of the Postoffice in issuing postage stamps dissimilar in type, style, dimensions and color from the original impressions." That settles it.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

New Styles in Suits and Costumes.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, May 31, 1875.

It is not summer in these latitudes yet, but there is promise of it on the earth, in the air and sky; and so I started out the other day to see what new things had come to greet it, and report accordingly, for one does not learn much in regard to fashion, from the street or the shop windows. Women, walking, are as like as two peas, equally tied back in a bunch at the back, equally undistinguishable and equally—and one would say—horribly uncomfortable.

There is a total change from the fashions of last summer, but few are adjusted to them, hence a dire confusion. Moreover, by the time they begin to see their way through, and congratulate themselves that they have something to wear "like other people," presto, change, and all is chaos again.

The result of this system is seen in the "bargains" which are now offered at the great furnishing and dry good stores. Polonaises in rich raw silk and in silk and velvet are offered for twelve and fifteen dollars without obtaining a purchaser, which last year sold for sixty and seventy dollars. The waste of material and workmanship is simply dreadful, for they are beautifully made and of the richest fabrics. But this is part of the price we pay for novelties, and it explains why dry goods dealers require a heavy per centage on made-up garments.

Whatever there is that is desirable seems this season to be in material. There is no variety and nothing practical in design. Why do not fashion makers turn their attention to forms, and invent styles for the different purposes for which dress is needed? Just now we have the tabbler straight or rounded, and jacket or basque, and that is all. It is that or nothing.

Linen is made up into suits, consisting of skirt, apron, jacket, the latter loose and jockeyish, the former heavily trimmed with pleatings, and the apron requiring a sash, which is incongruous, always ill-assorted, does not fit in anywhere, and is a nuisance generally. Polonaises have gone out. There is nothing in linen between the skirt, apron, overskirt and jacket, and the "Ulster," which can only be worn as a duster, but which may be recommended to ladies in the country who ride to the station, and want a loose, cool garment to protect them from the dust of country roads.

There are embroidered linen and cambric suits unmade, but who would dare make them into skirt and polonaise, when not a polonaise is to be seen? What has become of them? Why, they have been cut over, the top has been cut off below the waist line to form a basque and the skirt part turned hind side before, and rounded off into an apron, or else gathered up and "draped" at the back.

Talk about extravagance! There are no women in the world who contrive to dress fashionably upon so little money as Americans, but they are lavish of their own time and strength to accomplish it. The effect of a new fashion is something magical, the transformation is effected in one night. But then they sit up all night to do it. We have morning dresses in which there is very little change year after year, and bathing dresses, which are the same and have been for a quarter of a century, but we have no walking or street dresses (the most necessary of all) since we have got rid of the polonaise suit, the most sensible street costume ever invented.

Perhaps to the masses of women it does not matter so much as yet. The majority of those to whom variety in dress is necessary have time to dress for the street as if they were going to a party. But there are women who have not, busy women, business women, and of these fashion, this year, takes no account. She makes them feel their utter unfitness to live.

ECRU LACE COSTUMES.

The only summer costumes proper, that is simple overdresses, which are displayed now that it is too late for casimere, are in lace, black, white (striped with silk or ribbon), but principally *ecru* (dead buff). These costumes consist invariably of tablier and sleeveless jacket fastened down the front and back with silk bows, and worn over a silk dress to match. Black, brown or blue, with *ecru* are the favorite combinations, and the pursuit of the same shade of silk is covered with *ecru* lace to match. It is in these silk and lace costumes *complet* that ladies go to ride in the park in these lovely latter May and early June days; the chip or Panama hats, with cream colored scarfs damasked in coral patterns, and with trails of flowers, with back ground of tinted foliage. But they are not suited to work or negligee country wear. They require protection in detail, and a means of locomotion very different from the democratic omnibus and street car. This *ecru* lace is really a very beautiful material, and it is a pity it is not better adapted to purposes of ordinary wear. Young girls may utilize it by putting it over blue, and in the lightest shades over pink *batiste*. Excepting for simple suits and morning indoor wear, it is not admissable for married ladies, whose toilettes are required to be richer and more expensive. It is very pretty also over black, particularly black grenadine, but it is supplementary to the costume which is complete without it. Of course, *ecru* lace is not used for skirts, but often forms part of the trimming of skirts, alternately with silk pleatings or flounces, or forming supplementary flounces and trimmings for the corsage.

In addition to the *ecru* there is the white and unbleached. White embroidery, which makes beautiful toilettes in conjunction with pale tinted silk, white or brown holland, or fine white cotton or lawn. One of the most stylish designs in which these combinations are displayed is a Princess overdress, shaped over the hips with a broad insertion of the solid fabric, which is covered with the open embroidery. The tops of the sleeves are finished in the same way above. Skirts are very fully trimmed with fine knife pleatings of the plain fabric, and flowers of the embroidery put on without much fulness. It must be understood, however, that although dresses have very much the same general appearance, yet hardly any two are made exactly alike. The "combinations" are as varied as the tastes of individuals and the ingenuity of modistes can make them, and while some are examples of artistic skill, others are sad specimens of ambitious failures.

BLACK FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Black has become such a necessity for street wear, that black linen is resorted to and made up into very striking costumes by the application of fine machine embroidery. Only two kinds of embroidery are fashionably used, *ecru* and white, and these are employed for the edges of flounces, and ruffling reserved for the trimming of sleeves and basques, precisely the same as the navy blue linens of last year and also the present season.

In passanti, it may be remarked that neither black or navy blues should ever be washed at home unless by an exceptionally good laundress; they should be taken to a French laundry, and if well done once will then be turned out equal to new. The reckless and lazy soap and soda process known as washing by nine-tenths of the ladies in this land, is fatal to them, and no color can stand it. Navy blue linens have lost caste here on that account, and few ladies dare to buy them, knowing that it would be destructive to submit them to the ordeal of the wash tub.

To safely wash them, no soap should be used, but a couple of potatoes grated into tepid soft water (after having been washed and peeled) into which previously a teaspoonful of ammonia has been put. Wash the linens (black or blue) in this, and rinse them in cold blue water, they will need no starch and should be dried and ironed on the wrong side.

An infusion of hay will keep the natural color in buff linens, and bran in brown linens and prints. It also serves like the potato for starch.

Black grenadines are more and better worn than ever, but they are more expensive than ever before. The later summer importations are not only checked, but are striped upon the check, with black velvet, increasing the cost to four dollars and fifty cents per yard, which, added to making, silk lining and lace trimming, puts them among the most costly of toilettes.

Simple black silk trimmed with a color constitutes the most popular of morning wrappers and toilettes for morning wear at hotels and stylish boarding houses. Most of them are cut in the Princess shapes, with Watteau back, a scarf trimming at the back of colored silk, and chatelain pocket. The skirt is often flounced except the back breadth, which is left plain, and some are ornamented very elaborately with colored pipings.

Fine jet is still used upon rich silks and grenadines, and seems to have made a permanent place for itself upon costly, all black toilettes. Certainly there is no method of finishing so distinguished and effective, when a fine quality is judiciously employed.

SIMPLE SUITS AND COSTUMES.

Unsophisticated people are eternally asking questions nowadays in regard to simple, "practical" styles and fashions. Of course there are still persons who wear plain clothing, but they are not "fashionable." Fashion is daily becoming more elaborate, more liable to sudden changes, and the only way to dress simply is to ignore fashion, adhere to certain standard fabrics, and as nearly as possible to permanent ideas and models.

Simple costumes for the present season, however, may be attained by ladies who are living or spending the summer in the country, without sacrificing taste, and will present a quaint, and to some, picturesque diversity of style exceedingly attractive. Muslins, linens, lawns, plain grey, buff, blue or white batistes; Victoria lawns, Madras cottons and the like are in preparation for the summer outfits of many ladies, made in the following style: Demi-trained skirt, trimmed with two or three knife-pleatings, graduated from three to five, or five to seven inches, straight or apron overskirt edged with knife pleatings, shirred waist and sleeves, and peasant fichu of black lace knotted in front, bow of ribbon at the throat, ribbon sash, black or colored as preferred.

The great point of all dresses just now is to attach strings underneath so as to tie the skirt and overskirt tightly back. If this is done they will be "in fashion," while without it, royal robes would look antiquated.

No bustles are worn, at least not by ladies, but skirts of stiff muslin are flounced at the back so as to produce a graceful tournure, or a foundation is made of stiff muslin, upon which flounces are mounted, which is buttoned on to the underskirts, one or more longer white skirts being placed over it.

THE RAGE FOR PEARL.

A sudden taste seems to have been developed for the lovely irridescent pearl. A few years ago it was only occasionally used for the sticks of costly fans, but now it appears as the top part of the handles of nine-tenths of the ladies' sun umbrellas, as buttons, large and small, beautiful enough for jewels, as fan sticks, much more frequently than formerly, and as ornaments in the shape of pins, buckles, pendants, daggers, arrows, shells and the like for dresses and bonnets.

Pearl is so lovely in itself that it seems unnecessary to try to increase its attractiveness by gilding it, yet that is what has been done in some instances. New fans, for example, have sticks in which the pearl is punched out and filagree gilt work put in. This seems little short of barbarism.

SUMMER HATS AND BONNETS.

A new and pretty hat for young girls is a very fine and flexible shade hat, a Panama, called the "Mai" hat. It is variously trimmed with purple, blue or white damask gauze, a wreath of white thorn, May blossoms or hedge roses. The "Cleret" has a brim turned up all round; it is trimmed with cream colored damask, wheat and poppies. Poppies with cream and brown tinted foliage face the brim, which is lined.

Bonnets of black damask gauze are beginning to appear, trimmed with violets and Valenciennes lace. There are many coarse straw bonnets also for summer, trimmed with wide, soft black and a wreath of oats or gilly flowers.

Parasols for carriage wear are beautiful, but somewhat expensive. Many are made in silk to match the costume, and covered with *ecru* lace. Others are of black silk, bordered with black thread lace, which is lined with white Valenciennes. These last have ebony handles with inlaid pearl tops.

MADRAS COTTONS.

I have mentioned the cottons as something new here, and peculiar to the season, though they have long been fashionable abroad. Later importations show designs much prettier than any which appeared in the early spring, and so choice and extensive that no two pieces are alike. The colors are China blue or forget-me-not blue, and what is called "saucer" pink, with lines of black and white alternately, with narrow stripes of bars. They are of the same texture as cambric. The colors are woven in, like gingham, instead of being printed on, and they are therefore perfectly fast and suited to the roughest country wear. Many ladies call them "gingham," but this they are not. Ginghams have a character of their own, and in these new and more delicate colorings are both attractive and serviceable.

NEW LINEN CUFFS AND COLLARS.

The variety in lingerie is endless, but for ordinary wear nothing can disturb the present popularity of the neat little standing collars with small corners turned down and yoke attachments which fit the neck precisely and preserve the lining of the dress, as well as act as a stay to the collar.

There are turn down collars also arranged in the same way, but they are not in general demand. A most useful appendage to some of the collars for morning wear is a small habit shirt, and with these are usually sold linen cuffs, to which long, plain sleeves are attached, excellent for raveling or walking in summer, and particularly useful for wear with unlined batiste. Quite new sets of white linen have a small spray worked in the corners of cuffs, collar and upon the ends of the little cambric cravat which accompanies them. The needlework is executed in red, black or blue, is fine and very effective.

These colored fancies are never long-lived, however, because they are copied in such common materials after a time that they lose all beauty and distinction. The "dark blue" lined, for example, is vanishing utterly, and the misery is like the "Lady Vardens," when such things lose caste, it is utterly impossible to wear them, they are unpresentable.

THE PEASANT FICHU.

The round or shawl-shaped fichu, the ends knotted in front, is one of the successes of the season. It is especially fashionable in costumes which are a mixture of faille and camel's hair or sicilienne, the fichu being always made of the material. As the warm weather advances, however, they will be made in muslin, lace, gauze and grenadine.

FANS FOR PROMENADE AND EVENING WEAR.

Fans are now carried so constantly in the daytime that special styles are provided for day wear. These are made small and in dark colors, in silk, in ebony, in leather, in shell and various less expensive materials. They open and close with a spring, and are made in various forms; the "pistol" form, the "dagger" form and the like, which, stuck in the belt, present a very formidable appearance. Lighter and more fanciful are the straw fans which are round, open and close in the same manner and are ornamented with pretty straw devices. They are known especially as "pie me" and crimped fans.

The more elegant fans for ceremonious use and wear, grow more and more luxurious. They are larger than the day fans, many of them exquisitely painted in Watteau figures, have rich pearl sticks, and are mounted with a deep border of feathers.

Feathers have been introduced largely into the manufacture of fans this season, many being wholly composed of feathers, and others being mounted with them so as to form a deep border. Black and gray ostrich are the most desirable; next to these the peacock feathers and the brilliant plumes of tropical birds. But there are fans five dollars, stiff and straight, although "all feathers," which show that the common barn-yard fowls have been pressed into service.

JENNIE JUNE.

PERSONAL.

Fletcher Harper, the only surviving brother of the great New York publishing firm, is having a very serious time with diphtheria.

Mr. Bryan Leigh Hunt, grandson of the famous Leigh Hunt, committed suicide in London recently by blowing out his brains in the reading room of a library.

Yama Gama, a Japanese member of the class of 1875 at the Yale scientific school, has graduated, and has left for home to become an instructor in the Royal Imperial College of Japan.

The Cumberland (Md.) *News* states that an adopted son of a brother of Miller, the Millerite preacher, has, ever since the failure of the Millerite predictions been partly insane, and a few days ago was seized with a brain fever that soon after terminated in his death. The physicians state that the disease was directly traceable to the terrible mental excitement under which the unfortunate youth labored for many days.

A hero has been found in the person of a bank cashier. His name is Deland, of the National Mahawie Bank, of Great Barrington, Mass. A band of masked burglars captured him and the bank's keys, at his residence, and forced him to accompany them to the bank and open its doors, but he persistently refused to unlock the vaults for them. They then left him in the bank, and, returning to his house, robbed it and escaped. That cashier deserves to be immortalized.

M. d'Agrignac de Buch, the last descendant of the famous Captal de Buch, has just died in Paris in singular circumstances. In the family there was this prophecy:

When the horse and mule are one,
Then the last sire's race is run.

This was of course intended to mean the immortality of the race. But they have lately bred at the Paris garden of Acclimatation a mule that can hardly be distinguished from a horse, and De Buch fell dead while looking at the animal.

The Rev. James Houston Eccleston, D. D., the newly elected Bishop of Iowa, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and is now thirty-eight years of age. He is the son of Hon. John H. Eccleston, a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, who sat as Judge of the courts there for several years, and also represented the Diocese of Maryland in two General Conventions. He is also a nephew of Archbishop Eccleston, of the Roman Catholic Church, who crowned the Archiepiscopal See of Baltimore for a number of years. Bishop Eccleston graduated at Princeton College in 1856, and then studied law for three years. He was admitted to the bar, and practiced law in Baltimore for two years, when his attention was turned to the ministry. He will make the fourth consecration from Philadelphia as the Episcopate of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Ballooning.

A balloon of immense size is now in the Exposition Building, having been brought to Chicago for an experimental trial trip before going across the Atlantic. The balloon, which is newly constructed and is not yet finished in all its appurtenances, is 60 feet in diameter and 70 feet transversely, and will hold 100,000 cubic feet of gas. The bag is made from a cloth composed of linen and cotton, and has been made with the greatest care so as to be gas tight. In its construction 1,160 yards of good wide cloth were used. The car is 30 feet long, exclusive of the car to be used in the transatlantic trip. The balloon when inflated with pure hydrogen gas, which will be used on the transatlantic trip, will sustain three tons, with the cars, coal gas, over two tons. When it is rigged up for the transatlantic voyage a full rigged boat will be attached, 32 feet long, 8 feet beam, and 4 feet depth of hull, constructed of cedar and paper, in which the aeronauts can make land if the balloon fails them.

Mr. John H. Stiner, a well-known aeronaut, and who has made three hundred and fifteen ascensions, giving him a large amount of practical experience, is in charge of the preparations, but the cost of the enterprise is borne by a party of scientific gentlemen. The party in the balloon during the transatlantic trip will include an officer of the United States Navy and a scientific gentleman of Philadelphia. The names are withheld, as it is desired to avoid notoriety. The purpose in bringing the balloon from Philadelphia to this city is to make a preliminary trip as far as the Atlantic coast, to test its construction. A start will be made June 19 and 23, and some time in August the transatlantic expedition will start from New York. There will be some preliminary ascensions in this city in two smaller balloons—one containing 20,000 feet, the other 30,000 feet of gas. It is stated that the enterprise is a bona-fide one, and that the attempt to cross the Atlantic will certainly be made.—*Chicago Tribune, 27th.*

STATE NEWS.

Berks county has 1,503 retail dealers.

Building material and labor are cheaper in Reading than they have been for many years.

An incendiary kindled a $100,000 fire at Great Bend, Susquehanna county, last night.

Henry Huebner, a deaf and dumb man, fell into the river at Reading on Wednesday, and was drowned.

A monster expedition is organizing in Philadelphia for the Black Hills. It is said that ten thousand men are enrolled, and that the crusade will start early in June.

A vein of rock with traces of silver in it has been discovered in Henry's Valley, Perry county, by parties prospecting for iron and other minerals.

James Ryan, a young Irish lad about fifteen years of age, was instantly killed at Parsons, Luzerne county, on Friday, while int he act of coupling two loaded coal cars.

The following notice comes from Elk county: "Kash pade for littel kalves nut mourn two daze old." That fellow never fooled away his time loafing around spelling schools.

Henry Meisenhelter, of Windsor township, York county, drowned himself on Thursday. He was a temperate man, says the York *Telegram*, but subject to mental aberration.

The ninety-second commencement exercises of Dickinson College will open on Sabbath, June 20. Judge Herman has been selected to deliver the address before the literary societies.

The ninety-second annual commencement exercises of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, will commence on Sunday, June 20th. Hon. M. C. Herman will deliver the address before the literary societies on Tuesday, June 22d.

Phœnixville, Chester county, rejoices in having as a resident an elderly lady named Mrs. Dougherty, who is 99 years old. If she lives till next year the people of Phœnixville can have a centennial on their own account, with Mrs. Dougherty for a subject.

When a faithless Scranton wife deserted her liege lord and went to live with a colored man, philosophy sustained him in his affliction; but when she came back and attempted to take away some furniture his patience was overtasked, and he had the woman arrested for larceny.

The new college buildings of Washington and Jefferson College will be dedicated on next commencement day, June 30th, 1875. Hon. James G. Blaine, ex-speaker of the House of Representatives, and Hon. Benjamin H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, will deliver the addresses. Both are alumni.

They have a way of doing things down at Pottsville which may be fun for lookers-on, but it is death to the lawyers. A party of Germans had a suit at court which went against them. They became so enraged at this that they chased their lawyer into the Sheriff's office, and he only escaped from them by jumping out of a window.

A conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad recently got himself into an embarrassing situation. A lady entered a car at Harrisburg carrying a basket which the railroad official deemed entirely too bulky to remain in the passenger car. He said it must go into the baggage car. The lady demurred, but the conductor insisted and seized the basket. Then his fair passenger deliberately uncovered the basket, and behold! two charming babies, twins, peacefully sleeping. The blushing conductor beat a precipitate retreat, and the lady remained master of the situation.

The West Chester *Republican* concludes that the system of electing officers of corporations by the cumulative vote is not very satisfactory. At the recent election of trustees of the State Normal School the result was entirely controlled by the adoption of this method, and at one of the banks in West Chester a stockholder elected himself by cumulating all the votes he represented upon himself. A contest made against an objectionable person is more likely to strengthen him than to defeat him while this system remains in force.

A correspondent writing from Brookville under date of the 28th, says: A sad accident occurred yesterday, near Blood's sawmill, five miles from here. Alex. McManigle, an old and respected citizen of this county, was at work felling timber. His comrades not hearing the sound of his ax, looked for him and discovered that in falling one tree, the top of a dead tree was brought down with it, near which Mr. McManigle was discovered insensible. Drs. Sweeney and McKnight were called, and found his skull terribly mashed. Upon regaining consciousness, he complained of his skull, but on account of the extensive injuries they entertain no hope of his recovery. In his death Jefferson county loses another old settler.

The Folly of Neglect.

It is the height of folly to neglect precaution, by measures fit the preservation of health when they become necessary in consequence of hurtful influences. Among these influences are the unavoidable inhalation of malarious or fetid air, exposure in bad weather, unhealthy occupations and habitual late hours, all of which tend to produce disease. To guard against their effects a vigorous and regular discharge of the bodily functions should be kept up. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the tonic, of all others, recommended to impart active bodily vigor and regularity. The experience of denizens of unhealthy localities, outdoor laborers, exposed in manufactories and late workers of all kinds, has shown that a wineglassful of this pleasant safeguard taken at regular intervals imparts an amount of stamina and power of resistance to disease affording to other protective and remedial agent. The nervous, the weak and the dyspeptic derive incalculable benefit from its use, and pronounce it the best preparation of its class.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M., and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 7 o'clock. Interest added at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month. No fractional sum has been built during the winter. For accommodation of Steam and Sailing Yachts, and the House enlarged to four times its former capacity. A fine beach for surf and still bathing, fishing and rowing. Fare 25 cents. Lawn and Groves unrivaled. Its Properties are several "Calcic Chalybeate Mineral Springs," the waters of which have been analyzed by Prof. S. Dana Hayes, of Boston, and found to contain alum and iron in solution, sulphate of potash, sulphate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of alumina and sulphate of the protoxide of iron. He recommends the water as especially useful in cases of skin, liver, kidney and bladder diseases, acting as a tonic and alterative medicinal agent. The table will be supplied with the best of meats, fish, poultry, milk, dairy, vegetable and fruits from our garden—Launches and Boats. It will remain open for season. For Families should be secured in advance, as many have already been engaged. Those applying will please state the time they will want to take the Rooms. Guests will receive every attention to make their stay beneficial and agreeable. Day Board, $2 00. Season Boarders $8 00 to $10 00 per week; Children according to age. Omnibuses running to and from all day trains. Fare 25 cents.
The House will be opened JUNE 15TH, 1875.
Address H. S. SOUTHARD, Proprietor, Northeast, Pa.
Or Z. MARTIN, General Supt., Proprietor Mansion House, Titusville, Pa.
Until June 15th.

BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS.
HOTELS OPEN ON 10TH JUNE.
Connections made with all trains on Pennsylvania Railroad at Huntingdon, Pa.; and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Cumberland, Md., through to the Springs.
Excursion Tickets to be had at Railroad Offices and Baggage checked through.
BEDFORD WATER
Sent promptly at following rates from Railroad Depot here:
Barrels, 40 gallons (in oak)..... $4 25
Half Barrels, 20 gallons (in oak)..... 2 25
Kegs, 8 gallons (in oak)..... 2 25
Half barrels, 20 gallons (in mulberry)..... 3 25
Kegs, 8 gallons (in mulberry)..... 3 25
For Rooms and further information address
PROPRIETOR BEDFORD SPRINGS.

The Mountain House, at Cresson Springs.
This Favorite Summer Resort, situated on the summit of the Alleghenies, will be opened for the reception of guests JUNE 17, 1875. Great improvements in Building and Grounds since last season. Several Cottages to rent for the season.
For further particulars address, at either of the following places, the Proprietors, G. W. MULLIN & CO., Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.; St. Cloud Hotel, Philad.; or Frank A. Barr, Central Hotel, Pittsburgh.

EDUCATIONAL.
Allegheny Commercial School,
In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny,
W. W. McCLELLAND, Principal
And Teacher of Penmanship.
PROF. D. P. EVERHART, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of BOOK-KEEPING and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
EVENING CLASSES 7 TO 9 P. M.
AFTERNOON CLASSES, 2 TO 4 P. M.
TEACHERS' CLASS 10 TO 12 A. M. SATURDAYS.
Person s desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. This

J. OL'R FLOWER,
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REMOVED TO 140 PENN AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
This
PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.
USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP

CLOTHING.
FRIDAY, JUNE 4TH.
A LAST OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED those who have not ordered their SPRING or SUMMER CLOTHING. Our Goods will be on exhibition until FRIDAY, JUNE 4TH.
THE NEW
SPRING THINGS
are now being shown at the
MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
BY
JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.,
Who are represented by
MARION WANAMAKER.

THE CHOICE OF GOODS
Is very large. The measures are taken and forwarded to Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and each article is cut by Custom Cutters and made through the Custom Department in elegant style. The Goods are delivered in Pittsburgh, and may be first tried on and approved of at the Private Rooms in Monongahela House before final delivery.

THE FASHIONS.
All Coats are worn longer. For Dress the style is Double Breast or English origin imported by American artists. Our French Cutter is a great favorite in making styles for Young Men

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL

Allegheny Valley R. R. Income Bonds,

Will find it to their interest to call on or address

G. B. HILL,

1705 No. 105 FOURTH AV., Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 31, 1875.

The closing day of the month and the opening day of the week has been one marked by a cheerful feeling in monetary circles and an active business at bank counters. The excitement and turmoil of last week, broken in upon as it was by the various celebrations that took place, rendered it a very unsatisfactory one in a business view. Now that quiet has been restored, people are setting earnestly to work to make up for lost time. The quotations for money, both in bank parlors and on the street, remain about the same as heretofore given, and the exchange market seems gradually returning to its normal condition of ease and abundance. To-day being observed as a legal holiday in New York, we have no report of stocks from that market.

—The *Wall Street Review* furnishes the following lively account of the condition of the stock market on that famous street:

The mystery which has rested like a cloud over the New York Stock Exchange for weeks past has deepened until, at last, it has broken, and we begin to see more clearly. Mr. Gould and his auxiliaries, the newspapers, the grasshopper pests and a susceptible public, inherited from the Jay Cooke panic of 1873, with a too closely cornered short interest, has done the business.

The facts of the week are so numerous and of such a telling nature that they speak very clearly for themselves. They are so significant, and determine to one point so distinctly, that we shall leave our readers to draw their own inferences.

The record of the Stock Exchange shows first, that certain stocks are specialties. No matter what may be their intrinsic worth, they are always getting into the *same hands*. Wabash had a very laudable desire to pay her February interest. So Keynon and Cox—i. e., Daniel Drew—were delegated to raise the money. The simple fact of a long history is this; the money was not got, and Wabash, which was ten Chicago, in 1863, at 39, went up to 60 in a month, and has averaged much higher most of the time since, was knocked down from 32 to 14 in thirty days by the disinterested Daniel, and every effort to save the road seems to have been thwarted. The miserable thrice-repeated folly of paying the stockholders at Toledo on May 15th was a failure, as it was designed to be by the manipulators. Now every bond of Wabash, in default, the stock at 8@9, and the thing is pronounced ready for the next link to this chain, which is Erie. Our readers cannot have forgotten that soon after Union Pacific and Pacific Mail began to rise we designated the time when Mr. Gould began to feel around for Erie. It rose in a day from 28 to 34 then to 32. Mr. Jay Gould's report was about to come out. There were dazed holders of stock. So, too, get rid of these, the great manipulator flung down his Kraft cheese, and came out, the grasshoppers came in, the papers, led by the one rounded by Horace Greeley, echoed the refrain of the grasshopper on Wednesday last. Gould's command to one young editor was, "Let darkness be without and the financial report for that day was black as Egypt, so that even the Sun was darkened and the *World* was eclipsed with blackness." Erie was worse than Wabash.? Daniel Drew and Gould were old adepts in Erie, and so they took Erie, being forced to the choice, to link No. 2 to the chain which is to connect with Boston—Dillon is hatching away with his Sioux City and Pacific road—and Hartford and Erie would do. It has the advantage of being as near nothing in price as would be likely to suit the most rapacious bear. It is the fourth link, look at Ohios. St. Louis must be muzzled somehow. The bad reports about Ohio and Mississippi are significant, and this week will probably settle whether Gould is to pool in store for him. Wabash and St. Joseph is link No. 5, which ties Wabash by a strong bond to the Missouri river. So the secret Jason F. Joy held for years above par sinks deeper, and still continues to sink. Whether the Kansas Pacific shall be used there, or Joy's road to Kearney through Lincoln in Nebraska be the next victim, or the poor, weak and just ready for the 8s to, and Denver to the chosen link, is of small moment. Notice this, however: the St. Joseph and Denver bonds are held at 19 to 20, W. D., and 25 to 32, E. D. All bondholders *must* exactly what all this means. To get to Lincoln, to Kansas City, or Kansas City, or anywhere else in creation, Gould has only to take Jersey, the Sc. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, and his route is complete. Now, in all that we have given this week, we only mention facts perfectly understood behind the scenes in this market.

—It seems that the Courts have been appealed to in New York for protection against strikers. An argument was had before Judge Barrett, of New York, in Supreme Court, Chambers on Tuesday, in response to an order to show cause why a temporary injunction should not be continued against Henry Grantz and 1,000 others, belonging to the United Tailors' Association. The temporary injunction was issued on the 19th inst. by Justice F. Miller, a merchant tailor, who complains that defendants were formerly employed by him and others, at the highest wages; that he employed other workmen, but defendants had been accustomed to gather around his place of business in groups, and by persuasion, threats and sometimes violence, endeavored to prevent the new workmen from continuing in his employ. The plaintiff claims that this is an infringment of his business, and that he is entitled to an order restraining such conduct. The defendants argued that the plaintiff's remedy, if any, is by action at law as for trespass. The judge reserved his decision.

—The dividends payable in Boston in June aggregate $1,264,777. Manufacturing companies continue to make a poor showing, and those which have not already settled down to three per cent. are steadily approaching that figure. Amoskeag reduces from six to five per cent.; Jackson, five to three; Langdon, five to three; Stark, five, to four per cent. The Lowell Machine Shop pays eight per cent. on demand, against four per cent. in November last, which is the usual dividend paying time. The Boston dividends three per cent.: Hamilton, four; Lancaster, four, and Lawrence three, before the Appleton passes for the second time.

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	47½	
Reading, sales	35¾	
United 4's of N. Jersey, sales	120	
Oil Creek	9	9¼
Lehigh Valley, sales	62	
Allegheny Valley, sales	97	
Central Transportation, sales	45¼	
Empire Transportation	53	54

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, May 31, 1875.

The wholesale trade of the last day of the month, which also closes the spring season, was moderately active, and the prices of many articles of produce after their late downward plunge, appear to be resuming their steadiness. The grain market is still weak, although it seems as if prices must have touched bottom at last. The month's business for the Pittsburgh trade has generally been satisfactory, and while the natural decrease of business which comes about this time, has already set in, there is nothing to prevent the belief that the prospects of trade here for the next few months are very fair. The spring, which closes to-day, will long be notable in Pittsburgh business history, as the turning point of the depression which so long affected our manufactures and trade.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* has the following concerning the dry goods market of last week:

Cottons are hardly as flabby as a week ago, and yet business has in no sense improved. The market for the raw material has fluctuated about ⅛c, but still stands on spot about as it did at our last, while futures from prospective crop returns are peculiarly affected by the previous schedule of prices. Exactly what has effected by this slight movement in the market few clearly define, unless it be a disposition not to concede until good large buyers make up their mind just what they want and propose to do. As noticed a week ago, the revisions that have been made have no effect upon sales. Jobbers only buy from hand to mouth, and probably will continue so to do until after the middle of June. There will be noticed just about the same irregularity in quotations as reported in our last.

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain and Produce.

GRAIN—Business was light to-day as it will probably continue to be for some time while the Western prices continue to decline as they have been doing. Wheat is weak and quotations are lower. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 03@1 05 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 35@1 40; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 30@1 33; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 25@1 30; spring wheat is weak. No. 1 Chicago ruling at $1 18@1 20. No. 2 do, $1 05@1 10. Corn continues weak with liberal receipts and is quotable at slightly easier prices than at date of our last report. We quote shelled at 52@53c per bushel for yellow, 52@53c for high mixed; 51@52c for low mixed. Ear was easy at 48@50c for yellow; 51@53c for mixed. Oats are quiet, and nominally unchanged. The opinion of dealers has been that prices would be maintained, but the fact that Chicago is now relatively lower than this mark will would indicate the contrary. We quote white 36@37c per bushel; 31@32c. Rye is unchanged at $1 15@1 20. There is nothing doing in barley. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule 2@3c above quotations.

FLOUR—There was a fair jobbing trade to-day, transactions in round lots being generally held at buyers' advance, and the prices of wheat become steadier. Prices are nominally unchanged but on change there is a slightly firmer shaded somewhat. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour at $7 50@8 00; No. 2 amber wheat do $6 50@7 00; red wheat flour $6 00; in sacks 25c off per bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are firm and buoyant, as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour $5 50@6 75; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 75; self-rising flour, in 5 lb packages, $3 25 per dozen package; cornmeal $5 75; oatmeal $4 50@5 00.

HAY—We quote prime timothy, on track, at $23 00@24 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $20 00@22 00; upland prairie $17 00@19 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $25 00@27 00. Loose hay is selling at $28 00@30 00 for No. 1; $25 00@28 00 for No. 2.

APPLES—There is a fair supply. Choice grades are scarce and firm at $6 50@7 00 for fine sound fruit; $4 00@5 50 for prime; lower grades are unsaleable.

BUTTER—The cool weather of Saturday and the comparatively pleasant weather to-day, enabled the market for dairy grades to just about hold its own, and quotations on choice stock are not materially changed. Strictly choice solid-packed butter is not very plentiful and is quoted at 21@22c; prime to choice grades below prime meet with no ready entry.

POTATOES—The market continues weak with a large overstock, and receipts still liberal. We quote at $1 00@1 05 ₱ bushel for peachblows from store; Peerless 60@65c ₱ bushel; other grades 55@60c ₱ bushel. Sales on track were at 85@90c ₱ bushel for peachblows, and 75@80c for Peerless. Early Rose sold at $3 50@4 00 ₱ bbl in a jobbing way from store.

STRAWBERRIES—The supply of early strawberries is light and the demand not very active. We quote at 20@25c per box as to condition.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas at $4 50 ₱ barrel. Onions are quoted at 25@30c per dozen bunches; Bermuda onions in boxes are jobbing at $2 00@2 25 per box. Radishes are selling at 25@30c per dozen bunches. Bermuda tomatoes are selling at $4 00 ₱ box; $4 50 per crate. New Bermuda potatoes are quoted at $5 00@5 50 ₱ barrel.

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES—Trade continues rather quiet in this line, although to-day there was a some what improved inquiry for standard groceries, and some leading houses did a good business. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	24c	Standard A	10¾c
Choice Rio	23½c	Standard B	10¾c
Prime Rio	22½c	Extra C	10¼c
Low Rio	20	Extra C—yellow	10¼c
Java	30	Extra C—white	10 c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8¾@9c
Rio, in bbls	25c	Cut loaf	12¾@13c
Rio, in bulk	30c	Crushed	11¾c
Java, in papers	40 c	Powdered	11¾c
Java, in bulk	39c	Granulated	11½c
Teas.		*Molasses.* ₱ gall.	
Young Hyson	50@85	Strictly ch'c N.O.	72@75c
Gunpowder	50@1 00	Prime	70c
Imperial	50@1 00	Good	68c
Japan	55@1 00	*Syrups.*	75c
Oolong	55@1 00	Ex. white drips	
Fancy	1 00	Sugar drips	65c
Souchong	75@1 00	Lower grades	45@50c
Rice.		*Starch.*	₱ lb.
Choice Carol'a	8½@8¾c	Pearl, in boxes	9¾c
Patna	7¾@8c	Silver gloss	9¾c
Rangoon	7¼@7¾c	Corn	10½c
Spices.	55 c	Layers, ₱ box	$3 00
All-pice	17½@18½c	Layers, ₱ lb	1 c
Cassia	18@20c	Currants, ₱ lb	7½c
Ginger	13@16c	Prunes	9½@12 c
Pepper	26 @27 c		
Candles.		*Soaps.*	
Star, full weight	18½c	Irish soap ₱ bx	$1 50
Stearine	16 c	Babbitt's best ₱ bx	7 00
Soda.		Do N.Y. City ₱ bx	3 75c
Bi-carbin 16 ₱ pkgs	6c	German mottled	7 c
Bi-carb in ₱ papers	7c		

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10c ₱ lb; rib sides are quoted at 13c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 14c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar cured at 13¾c ₱ lb; canvassed do 14c. Sugar cured shoulders at 11c ₱ lb; do canvassed 11½c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 13¾c; do canvassed 14c; dried beef—sugar cured 15c; canvassed 15½c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen $1 00@1 25.

MESS PORK—There is an easier feeling. We quote at $22 00@22 50 per bbl.

LARD—The market is easier. We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ lb, 16¾c; half barrels, 17c. In the East, sell off added 1c from the highest quotations of Saturday, and ½@¾c decline was suffered in this market.

CRUDE—We quote United at wells at $1 25@1 27½; Union do $1 23@1 22½; immediate shipment, $1 25@1 26. The market is quiet and rather weak at the decline. Sales reported from Parker's were 15,500 barrels, and 1,000 barrels at other points.

REFINED—The reaction in the market in the East has carried prices down 5@7½c since Saturday. As the general market was not so much advanced here as in the East the decline is not so marked. Sales reported from the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad; 18¾@19c on Pennsylvania Railroad. New York delivery sales lower at 13½c for spot and June. Philadelphia sales at 13¾c for spot and 13½c for early June. Baltimore rules at 13½c for prompt delivery. It is stated to-day that the last two weeks' sales were holding against the Central Association had connected themselves with the organization, thus completing it, so that Pittsburgh is concerned.

OIL BARRELS—Are dull and unchanged at $1 25@1 30 for city made; $1 10@1 20 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, May 31.—The *Courier* says: But a small amount of business was transacted Saturday, owing to the partial understanding that the various exchanges would be closed. United opened at 61⅜, and sold down to 61 3/8, but reacted. At the close, the feeling was firmer; 61 3/8¾ was asked, with bids at 61 27½. Sales:

250 bbls, Upper road, spot	$1 50
500 bbls, Upper road, spot	1 55
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 55
200 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 53½
1,000 bbls, Revilo, at wells	1 30
2,000 bbls, River, United, at wells	1 25
1,000 bbls, River, United, at wells	1 28½
1,500 bbls, river, United, at wells	1 31½
1,000 bbls, river, United, at wells	1 27½
1,000 bbls, Union, at wells	1 29
1,000 bbls, river, Penna. Trans., at wells	1 19½
2,000 bbls, river, Penna. Trans., at wells	1 24½
1,000 bbls, Karns, at wells	1 23½
1,000 bbls, river, immediate	1 25½
1,000 bbls, river, immediate	1 26½

NEW YORK, May 31, closing 29.—The market has reacted about 1c on the figures ruling late yesterday with a dull market, closing weak. Crude in bulk is quoted at 12½c; do in shipping order 10c; refined nominally 13½c for spot and first half of June; cases at 19@20c nominal. For Philadelphia delivery refined is quoted at 13½c for spot; 13¾c for June, and 13½c for July. Baltimore refined is quoted at 13½c.

TITUSVILLE, May 31.—Market weaker; quoted at 61 3/8.

OIL CITY, May 31.—Market quiet; not opened; nominally at $1 45.

MCKEESPORT, May 31.—Market quiet, but held firmer at $1 45.

PARKERS, May 31.—United $1 25@1 27½; shipment at $1 26@1 30; not tendered at present.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Market quiet; standard white 12¼@12¾c; crude 6c; cases 10c; future—none offering.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H W McKelvey	Pendleton & Co	480
M W Stevenson	Riverside O W	480
B S Duncan	Keystone O W	458
Total		1,398

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
King & Goodwin	J B Tidgard & Co.	200
J T Stockdale	John P. Logan, Phila	150
Total		350

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, May 31, 1875.

The run of cattle was a trifle heavier than that of last week, being nearly 700 head. Of this number 35 cars or 610 head, were receivers from Chicago by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway; 3 cars, or 51 head from Indianapolis, and a few driven from the surrounding counties. The quality of the cattle offered for sale was above the average, and several fine droves were on sale. Early in the early part of the day, buyers held off in hopes of being able to bear the market, but we do not think they succeed to any considerable extent, particularly on the better grades which sold up to $5 60@5 75c. When we left the yards there were numbers of fair to good stock unsold; but the market was quite active, and it is more than probable that all were disposed of by the close. Fair to good and smooth 1,300 to 1,400 ₱ bullocks were in the most active demand, and were being picked up by local butchers.

HOGS.

The hog market is such that it is scarcely worthy of mention. We noticed a limited number of fat porkers sleeping in the pens, some of which have been there for more than a week or more ago. Be this as it may, the number in the pens, all told, would not foot up over 150. Prices were off from last week fully 50c, the top rates to-day being $4 50. The weather is too warm to handle much fresh pork.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was heavier than last week, being between 700 and 800 head, including lambs, of which there was a goodly number. The market was dull and drooping, and fell off fully 50c on sheep, and on fair to good lambs 75c to $1 per head, declining from Saturday. The best price obtained for sheep was $5 75; Land a $4 20 per head. Most of the stock offered would be disposed of.

MILK COWS.

The usual number of milk cows were on sale comprising all classes, from the common "stripper" to the free and bounteous milker. The prices were graduated by the quantities as milkers, condition, &c., and ranged from $25 to $65 00.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK.

Below we give the number cattle and sheep received by rail over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, together with the names of the consignees:

Cattle.

Consignees.	Where from.	Cars.	Head.
A. Graves and Bro	Chicago	1	17
Marks & Bro	Chicago	3	53
Rothchild & Bro	Chicago	2	37
Arnold & Wolf	Chicago	1	18
Arnold & Z	Chicago	1	20
Feigler & L	Chicago	1	19
M. Weil	Chicago	1	18
Rothchild &	Chicago	1	19
Mantle & H	Chicago	1	19
Mandle & H	Chicago	1	19
Marks & K	Chicago	1	18
Keefer S	Chicago	1	18
Kahn & K	Chicago	1	68
J. R. Welsh	Chicago	1	23
J. Keefe	Chicago	1	17
Shamberg & K	Chicago	2	35
W. Hutchinson	Chicago	1	18
Krause &	Chicago	1	18
Hartman & M	Chicago	1	19
J. Hirsch	Chicago	1	17
F. Belistein	Chicago	1	16
S. Lowenthal	Chicago	1	18
P. Hartman	Chicago	1	18
J. Kahn	Chicago	1	18
S. N. Trueman	Chicago	1	18
Shamberg & K	Chicago	2	35
J. A. Wilson	Indianapolis	3	51
Total		37	661

Sheep.

R. A. Wilson	New Castle	1	93

It will be seen that there were neither horses nor hogs received by rail to-day, nor is it likely that the arrivals in these lines will be heavy for some time to come.

PRICES.

Following were the prices current in the market to-day. We have no remark to make that we have heard it hinted that some of the cattle have been sold for a shade better prices than we give, but we could neither find the sellers or buyers.

CATTLE.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,600 ₱ bullocks	$7 25@7 40
Good, 1,200 to 1,400 ₱ bullocks	7 00@7 10
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 ₱ bullocks	6 80@6 90
Good, 1,000 to 1,100 ₱ bullocks	6 00@6 50
Bulls, 1,000 to 1,600 ₱s	4 50@5 25
Stockers	4 00@4 50
Calves, as to age, per head	5 00@5 50

HOGS.

Fat and smooth, 200 to 275 ₱s	$4 25@4 50
Medium to good, 150 to 200 ₱s	4 00@4 20
Roughs	3 00@3 25

SHEEP.

Prime, 100 to 115 ₱s	$4 25@4 50
Good, 85 to 100 ₱s	4 10@4 20
Good, 90 to 95 ₱s	4 00@4 05
Lambs, per head	2 00@4 50

MILK COWS.

Choice milkers, with calves	$55 00@65 00
Good milkers, with calves	40 00@45 00
Fair milkers	30 00@35 00
Common milkers	25 00@30 00

Central Drove Yards East Liberty.

There were but few buyers in the market to-day, and no sales worth reporting were made. The run of stock up to noon to-day has been as follows:

	Cattle. Cars.	Hogs. Cars.	Sheep. Cars.
Thursday	41	31½	8¼
Friday	98	23	6
Saturday	17	9¼	3
Sunday	87	49¼	4
Monday (noon to-day)	22	12¾	1
Total cars	266	139	19

Average the cars of cattle at 17, and it will foot up 1,522 head; hogs at 110 makes 15,290 head and sheep 200 gives 3,800. Sheep and cattle are about the same as last week while hogs are a fraction higher.

It is too early in the week to judge of the prices that will rule during the week. Much will depend upon the run for the next two days, coupled with the quality and kind of stock suited to this market.

Of the stock noted above as having arrived a portion of it is through shipments and will go forward this evening, thus making room for that on the way.

Prices of so far as sales were made to-day, do not differ materially from those ruling last week, nor is it likely there will be much change during the balance of the week, so far as we can see, unless a decline of 25@50c per 100 ₱s on cattle, and 50c per 100 ₱s on hogs.

Cattle in bulk is quoted at 3½@4c on shipping order 60c; refined nominally 13½c for spot and first half of June; cases at 19@20c nominal. For Philadelphia delivery refined is quoted at 13½c for spot; 13¾c for June, and 13½c for July. Baltimore refined is quoted at 13½c.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 31, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand active and prices advanced and strong; No. 1 spring 91½@95c; No. 2 91¾c spot; 91¾c seller June; 95¾c seller July; 95c seller August; No. 3 at 90c. Corn—Demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed, 38@38½c spot; 36c seller July. Rye active at 91@93c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 closed lower at $1 16 spot; 96c seller May. Seeds steady and unchanged; clover $6 00.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand active and advanced at 5@10c; $20 50 seller June; $20 seller August. Lard—Demand active and advanced at 14¾c spot; 14.60c seller July; 14.80c seller August. Bulk meats—Demand fair and firm; shoulders 8c; short rib middles 11½c; short clear 11½c; these prices for loose spot.

WHISKY—Nominal at $1 14.

LATER—On Call Board, this afternoon wheat was weak and a shade lower at 90c for 94¾c July. Corn weak and lower at 62¾c June; 63¾c July. Oats easier at 38c June; 35c July. Pork lower at $20 50@20 60 July; $20 50 August. Lard quiet and unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—Flour dull and drooping; superfine quoted at $5 25; extra $5 37½; double extra $5 50@5 75; choice to fancy $6 00@7 50. Corn firm at 80@82½c; choice 75c. Bran dull at $1 00. Hay quiet; prime jobbing at $28 50. Coffee quiet; fair to prime 14½@15¾c. Pork firmer at $21 00. Bulk meats held higher at the close. Dry salted dull at 8½@9½c. Bacon dull at 9¾@13½@13¾c. Hams dull at 12¾@13¾c. Lard—No demand and nominal; tierce 15¾c; keg 15¾c. Whisky—No demand and quiet at $1 18. Cornmeal $4 25 and dull. Sugar dull; quoted as follows: common 7½@8c; low fair to fully fair 8¾@9¾c; prime 9@9¾c. Molasses dull; common 40@45c; fair 50@55c; prime to choice 58@59c. Rice dull and unchanged. Sight exchange on New York, ¼ premium. Sterling 50¾@50¾.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Wheat quiet; Wisconsin and Minnesota family, Spring and Ohio $6 25@8 50; high grades $6 75@7 00. Wheat dull; red, $1 34@1 37; amber $1 38@1 40. Rye 1c. Corn firmer; low mixed 52@53c; mixed Western 78@82c. Oats slow; white 72@73c. Pork lower at $21 50@22 00. Beef hams 30c; smoked 13@14c. Lard 14¼@15c. Whisky steady at $1 21. Petroleum nominal; refined, 14@14½c; crude 10½c; barrels 9½c. Butter steady; New York and Bradford county extra 30; Western extra 25@26; choice family 22@23c. Eggs firm; declining; Western firm at 9¼@10c. Eggs firm; Western fresh 17¾.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—Cotton steady at 15¾c. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and weak; No. 1 at 95@1 00; No. 2 red at 92@93c. Corn firm at 67@69c. Rye quiet at $1 20@1 25. Barley dull and nominal. Oils unchanged. Eggs firm at 9½c. Butter and cheese unchanged and market firm. Pork steady and inactive demand at $20 25. Lard steady and in moderate demand at 14¾c; kettle 14¾@15c. Bulkmeats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 7¾c; clear sides 11¾c. Bacon in good demand fair and market firm at 8¾@12¾@13¾c. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at $1 13.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 31.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat—Demand active and market firm; No. 1 white Michigan $1 24½; extra $1 20½; amber, cash, and seller June, $1 23½; seller July and August, $1 22½; red winter, seller June $1 23½; seller July $1 24. Corn dull; high mixed cash and seller June 63c; seller July 63½c; seller August 59½; low mixed cash and seller June 63c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand at 38c; No. 2 do, Michigan 66c; white 66c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; red $1 25. Corn dull at 70@72c. Oats dull at 60@65c. Rye quiet at $1 20. Provisions steady and nominal at $21 00. Bulkmeats 8½@13½@13¾c. Bacon 9@13½@13¾c. Hams 13¾@14c. Lard cured hams 13¾@14c. Lard 15¾@16½c. Whisky $1 14.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—Cotton and flour unchanged. Wheat higher at $1 28¾. Corn firmer at 52@52c. Oats firmer at 39¾@40c. Rye firmer at $1 08@1 18. Whisky lower at $1 17. Pork higher at $21 00. Bacon dull; jobbing lots 9@9½@13¾@13¾c. Sugar cured hams 13¾c. Lard nominal.

Boston.

BOSTON, May 31.—Flour—Demand quiet and moderate; Western superfine $4 50@4 75; common extras $5 25@5 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota extras $5 75@6 50; Ohio and Indiana and Michigan $6 25@7 00; Illinois $5 50@7 50; St. Louis $6 50@8 50. Corn quiet at 82@86c for mixed and yellow. Oats 34@36c for mixed and white.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 31.—Flour steady and quiet. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 00@1 00; No. 2, 95¾c. Oats firmer and higher; No. 2, in store, 58c. Rye nominally lower with a light demand; No. 1, in store, 86c. Barley neglected entirely; No. 2, $1 20. No. 3, $1 00.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 31.—Cotton steady at 15¾@16c. Flour quiet at $5 00@6 50. Wheat steady at $1 30. Corn steady at 70c. Oats steady at 50c. Lard 16½@16¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 10¾@10¾c; clear sides 13¾@13¾c. Corn and hams 14c, all pack

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 31, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30 064	68	67	N. E.	Gentle	Fair.
2 P. M.	29 978	86	19	S.	Gentle	Clear.
9 P. M.	29 917	77	31	.....	Calm.	Clear.

Mean barometer.....29.940 | Highest thermom. 87
Mean thermometer.....71 | Lowest thermom. 47

Every Person Interested

in household economy should profit by the inducement offered by D. M. Jenkins in his special announcement on our first page.

Decline in Wheat

Wheat having declined rapidly in the last ten days Messrs. Allen Kirkpatrick & Co. have made a further reduction in the price of the Keystone Flour.

The Babcock Fire Extinguisher.

A test of the Babcock Fire Extinguisher will be given before the Directors of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Fire Companies, to-night on Diamond Square, Allegheny, at eight o'clock.

Solid Indemnity.

To those in want of insurance, either fire or life we take pleasure in referring to the card of Mr. John D. Biggert, representing the Ætna, Ætna Falls and Penn Mutual Life, all well known and reliable Companies. Mr. Biggert is well known to the business community and has been in the insurance business for a number of years. He has recently secured the agency for the above named companies and opened an office at No 61 Fourth avenue. We take pleasure in recommending him to our readers in his new capacity.

The Grove Meeting at Braddock.

The grove meeting announced to be held at Braddock, by the Free Methodists, commencing on Thursday evening next, promises to be an interesting occasion. The meetings will be continued daily, until and including Sabbath, June 6th. Two of the preachers, A. Lonardson, and E. P. Hart, have already arrived, and preached on Sabbath last, before the Braddock Society, to large audiences. The grove meetings will be open to all, free of charge, and the poor are especially invited. There will be no tents on the ground, and no provision other than good water.

McDonald Station.

Our correspondent, P. S. D., at McDonald Station, sends us the following items:

Two Italians were playing cards last Sunday and disagreed. Concluding to settle it in the old-fashioned way, they pitched in rough and tumble, but they were parted before much blood was shed. One of them was seen a few minutes afterwards with a child.

A man and his wife had a little misunderstanding on Sunday morning, and shocked the inhabitants of the place with profanity and noise, but no one was hurt.

The McDonald's Base Ball Club desires to play a match game with the Midway Stars, on Decoration Day, but the rain caused them to postpone it until this week.

A Wonderful Horse.

It is generally believed that being used in drawing street cars is not conducive to longevity in the equine race. In fact, as a rule, this sort of work wears out horses faster than almost any other. There are exceptions to all rules, however, and "Tom," a horse now driven in one of the teams of the Centre avenue line, is one of them. He has been in constant service on that road for over nine years, was never sick except during the prevalence of the epizootic plague, and has traveled during his term of service over 45,000 miles. He is now fifteen years old, not a particle kneesprung, lively as a colt, in tip-top condition and apparently good for nine years more of the same kind of duty. What street railway company can produce his match.

Temperance Alliance.

The regular weekly meeting of this body was held yesterday morning in the Alliance Rooms, President Rabe in the chair, and Rev. P. S. Jennings, Secretary. The Convention at Harrisburg (called for the 15th and 16th of June) occupied the attention of the meeting. The necessity of large delegations from this city was alluded to by the Chairman. President Rabe reported regarding car fare to and from Harrisburg. Round trip tickets would be sold for one dollar, and that a train for the conference was called, to be held at Sea Cliff, on July 15th, to appoint a time and place for a Convention to nominate a Prohibition Governor. After some futher discussion, reports on temperance work were received from persons present. Mrs. Morgan spoke of three men converted. Rev. Andrews stated that a meeting on the lawn, at the factory gate, on Sunday, attracted a large and orderly crowd. Mrs. Van Horn also reported success among the mass meeting at Butcher's Run, and on the Postoffice steps. After hearing an adress from Dr. Barnes, the Alliance adjourned.

More Temperance Mass Meetings.

The great success attending the mass temperance meetings held in the Opera House on the 16th inst. has induced the committee in charge of that meeting to decide that a continuation of them, at least once a month, would be productive of much good. They have concluded to continue similar meetings, as stated, and in order that they may be able to secure the best attractions attainable, either home or foreign, at each succeeding meeting a success, they require money in order to defray current expenses, such as rent of Opera House, printing, advertising, &c., which without having to rely entirely upon collections at the meetings. All persons who feel like contributing a mite to such a good work can send their contributions to Treasurer Committee, Mrs. S. B. Robison, No. 85 Isabella street, Allegheny city, either by mail or personally, which will be duly acknowledged and very gratefully received. No publicity will be given these donations unless the donors so request. It may be well to state in this connection, that these meetings are not under the control of any special temperance organization, but have been instituted by a committee of temperance workers who are seeking to educate the masses and indoctrinate the principals of total abstinence in the minds of all, and especially the young men of our cities. It is proposed to hold the next meeting on Sunday, 13th of June.

Puddlers and their Families.

A lady writing to a St. Louis paper, from this city made use of this language. "A puddler here (Pittsburgh) makes from 15 to $25 per day; his assistants receive $6, $7 and $10 per day. This class never consider the to-morrow; they are poor, live in huts along the road, their families are unprovided for from day to day."

A correspondent signing himself "Iron" replies to the above aspersion, as follows:

Every one knows that the present price for puddling at Pittsburgh is $5 50 per ton, and that one ton is an average day's work for a single furnace. Now, this puddler has to employ a helper, or assistant, and his wages are one-third of the whole amount. Consequently $5 50 is $3 66⅔, which deducted from $6 50 leaves $2 83⅓ as the actual puddler $3 66⅔, helper $1 83⅓ per day. So much for the enormous wages paid these men.

Well of their improvidence. I assert without fear of successful contradictions that if the great iron centers, such as Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville and even St. Louis could be canvassed there would be found as many of the class of mechanics living in their own comfortable homes, as of any other class of men of the same means, and this is especially true of Pittsburgh, and it will also be found that their families are as well provided for as most others.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There was a full house here last evening, to see "Roughing It," with Kate Raymond, Collins, Price, Delmar and others in the cast. The olio by the Reynolds brothers and others was first class. The programme will be repeated to-night.

Germania Matinee.

The twelfth and last of the Germania Orchestra's enjoyable matinees will be given at Library Hall on Thursday afternoon. Seats may be had at the usual places.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of Rhodes & Co. vs. Wm. Beeson—action to recover for ore furnished—is on trial.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of Dan. Rice, bankrupt, of Erie county, said bankrupt having complied with all the provisions of the act, he was discharged from bankruptcy, from all debts, except such as are by said act excepted.

In the matter of John Levi, bankrupt, of Luzerne county, the report on the petition of Edward Hughes, assignee, was confirmed, and the assignee directed to pay said creditor the sum of $25, the amount of his claim.

In the matter of W. O. Williams bankrupt of Warren county, the report of the Register upon the claims to heirs against the personal property, was overruled and said report confirmed absolute.

In the case of R. E. Knapp, bankrupt, of Tioga county, petition for a discharge was presented and time fixed for the 28th inst.

In the case of John H. Strain & Co. bankrupts, of Fayette county, on petition of assignee, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of all liens and encumbrances.

In the case of Archibald D. McDonald, bankrupt, of Butler county, bankrupt's petition for discharge was presented for final examination before Register Shafer on the 26th prox.

In the case of Charles H. Hill, of Erie city, a voluntary petition was filed, and on motion an order was made for a hearing upon the same on the 15th prox.

In the matter of George W. Rockwell, bankrupt, of Erie city, Register Woodruff presented a request asking for an allowance for certain services amounting to $555, which was allowed and ordered paid.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.

The argument list was taken up, and a number of cases heard. The list embraces two hundred and seventy-five cases, and will probably occupy the Court for the entire week.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge White.

The Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company vs. Hannah P. Young, administratrix of John Young, deceased; in action on two promissory notes. On trial.

Jacob H. Bowers vs. William Vogel; rule on plaintiff to show cause why judgment should not be set aside, and defendant let into a defense, meantime proceedings stayed.

Clara Burlock, by her next friend, George H. Stroub, filed a petition for a divorce from her husband, Samuel B. Burlock, on the grounds of desertion. A subpœna was awarded, returnable first Monday of June.

In the two cases of James L. Graham, trustee, vs. Jake Hill, a motion was made and reasons filed for a new trial on part of the defendant.

George S. Dennison presented a petition in insolvency. The Court ordered the petition to be filed, and directed that notice by publication be given.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

McManus vs. Kelly; Joseph H. Gray, trustee vs. Meeching (3); McQuilty vs. same; Sweney vs. White (2); Sweney vs. Martin; Trustlo; Herron vs; same; Kremer vs. same; Blatton vs. same; Campbell for use vs. Blakely; Lacock vs. Bell et al.; Lacock vs. Holen; Brown vs. Negley; McQuiston & Kraft vs. Reese & Co.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

This Court was engaged in hearing arguments. The case of Gallagher vs. Braun, a contested election before Council, was argued by Mr. Siggie for the petitioner and Mr. Fetterman for Braun. No decision was rendered. The Court adjourned to meet on Friday next.

A LAD named Brent S. Lake, son of J. W. Lake, who resides on Sheffield street, Allegheny, fell from a "see saw" on saturday evening and had his arm fractured.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Proposition of the Nation Trust Company Stockholders—A Compromise Asked—Water Supply for Coal Hill—Another Postponement of the Railroad Ordinance—New Members and Resignations—Improvements at the Point—The One-third Tax in Rural Districts—The Erecting of Gas Posts.

A regular meeting of the Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday, when the following business was transacted:

SELECT COUNCIL.

This branch was called to order by Dr. Gross. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting,

Andrew B. Hayden, member elect from the Fifth ward, and George Finley, member elect from the Twenty-first ward, presented their credentials and were sworn in.

Mr. Darlington presented the resignation of Edward Rouse, member from the Second ward, which was accepted, and a resolution was adopted requesting the Mayor to call a special election to fill the vacancy.

THE RAILROAD ORDINANCE.

The special business of the day was now taken up, viz., the report of the Ordinance Committee adverse to the ordinance contracting with the Pennsylvania Railroad regarding the bridges.

Mr. Aiken said that some of those interested in Thirty-third street desired a further postponement, and he moved that the matter be laid over. Carried.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE POINT.

Mr. Hunter presented ordinances as follows; grading, paving and curbing, Duquesne way, Point alley, Green alley, Second street Stanwix street, and First street, for the widening and opening of Point alley, Second street and Stanwix street, all in the Fist Ward. Referred to street committee.

Mr. Herron, a resolution instructing the Allegheny Wharfmaster to remove all obstructions on Duquesne way to the railroad bridge. Adopted.

Mr. Harrison, petition for a sewer on Locust alley, Road Committe, for water pipe on Ridge street. Referred.

Mr. Breed, a protest against assessment for cost of construction of Sylvan avenue bridge. Received and filed.

MORE IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. MacConnell petition for opening of Euclid street, for water pipe on Stanton avenue. Referred.

Also, a communication from the Board of Health requesting the paving of Twenty-eighth street. Referred.

Mr. Aiken, petition for a public scale in Fourth ward near the depot. Referred to the Finance.

Mr. Finley, petition for water main on Jackson street; Twenty-first ward.

Mr. Murray, petition for relocation of Murray avenue. Referred.

Mr. Brown, an ordinance relocating Hiland avenue; petition vacation of Clifton street; extending Butler street extension; resolution for extension of water main, all of which were referred.

Mr. Kerr, a resolution to suspend work on head of Twelfth street. Adopted.

Mr. Verner, petition to build a stone wall on Chestnut street. Referred.

Also, resignation of J. W. Ballantine, member from the Thirty-sixth ward. Accepted and a resolution was adopted requesting the Mayor to call a special election.

Mr. Braun from the City Property Committee, covering expenditures for the month of May. Accepted.

Also, negatively returned, a resolution providing for seats in the Council lobbies. Accepted.

The committee report in favor of providing key only for the Clerks office and Council Chambers.

Mr. Brown, from the Water Committee, presented the pay rolls approved.

The report of the committee covering certain contracts, was read and accepted.

Mr. Brown also presented a communication from stockholders of the Nation Trust Company. Referred to the Finance Committee. [The paper is printed in full, elsewhere.]

On motion of Chiselt, an ordinance granting E. F. Pearson the privilege of making an addition to a frame house, was taken up and passed finally.

Mr. Shipton, from the Gas Committee, made report covering a recommendation that no more public lamps be erected until the companies reduce the price of lamp posts and lamps

After considerable discussion, on motion of Mr. Braun, the matter was referred to the committee, with instructions to use their own discretion.

Mr. Shipton moved that the proposition of the East Gas Company to furnish posts at $40 00, be accepted. The price now paid is $50 00 to each company and the East End is the only one proposing a reduction.

Mr. Barclay presented an ordinance providing that fines are penalties for violation of ordinances shall be recovered by summary conviction. Referred to the ordinance committee.

Mr. Kerr, from the ordinance committee presented an amending ordinance providing for the letting of printing and fuel contracts. Passed finally.

Also, an ordinance concerning street peddling. Ordinance was made and Mr. Goldthorpe moved to lay upon the table. Lost. Mr. Carr moved to fix the license at $10 00 instead of $20 00. Carried. A motion of Mr. Aiken further action was postponed for two weeks.

REFUNDING ONE-THIRD TAXES.

Also an ordinance providing for the refunding of over paid taxes to rural property holders. Lost.

The City Attorney, Mr. Bigelow, explained that the recent decision by Judge Hampton, of sons who had been prompt in paying their taxes and in their promptness had thus paid more than was due by the Nine-tipping Court, they were liable for, should have their over payments returned. If the ordinance was not passed immediate suits would be entered against the city.

On motion of Mr. Braun the action on the ordinance was reconsidered, and it was passed finally.

Mr. Kerr called up the ordinance providing for the assessment of damages and benefits for the grading of Brownsville and Washington avenues. Postponed.

A resolution declaring the seat of J. Harvey Jones (member-elect from the Eighteenth ward, vacant, was adopted and a special election authorized.

Mr. MacConnell stated that Mr. Jones is now a resident of New Jersey.

An ordinance passed finally, providing for the construction of a sewer on Washington street was concurred in.

Mr. Barclay from the Road Committe, presented resolutions for the extent of certain assessments and also to pay R. Brackett $40 for work done. A motion to suspend the rules failed.

An ordinance establishing the grade of Lake street, Twenty-second ward. Passed.

Viewer's report for the construction of a bridge over Four Mile run. Mr. Breed moved its approval, and a number of objections were made as to the motion to refer back. The last motion prevailed.

Viewers' report of damages and benefits for improvement of Butler street, Thirty-first, Lake street, Meyran street. Approved.

The ordinance directing the construction of a bridge on Sylvan avenue, over Watson's hollow, was laid on the table.

Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

The Common Council was called to order at half-past two o'clock, President Negley in the chair.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Petitions and other papers were presented and properly referred, as follows:

An ordinance for paving and curbing Sarah street, from Thirtieth street, South Side, to the city line; petition of Samuel Seeds for abatement of assessment; of H. W. Ritchey for abatement of assessment; of Samuel Davidson for reduction of valuation; of John Carr for refunding overpaid taxes; for opening of Elm street; remonstrance against sewer on Twenty-fifth street, Twenty-fifth ward, South Side; petition of Francis Leiser for frame building, of South Side hill wards, in behalf of Monongahela Water Company; for boardwalk on Granville avenue, Thirty-second ward; for repairing Chestnut street, Thirty-sixth ward; for the opening of Main street, from Grand avenue to Gardner street, Thirty-second ward; petition relative to fixing the width of Grand avenue, Thirty-second ward.

BUSINESS FROM COMMITTEES.

The Railroad Committee, through the chairman, Mr. Keyswood, presented an ordinance regulating the running of trains within the city limits. Referred back. Also, an ordinance granting Messrs. Laing & McKallip the privilege to lay a railroad switch from the Allegheny Valley Railroad track to their works on Thirty-first street. Passed.

Mr. Hahn, from the Monongahela Wharf Committe, presented an ordinance establishing the rate of wharfage to be charged the Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Allegheny Packet Company at $1,400 per annum. Passed.

Mr. Finnerty, from the Committee on Appeals, presented a report of the Committee accompanied by a resolution for a number of tax exonerations, which was published in the report of the committee meeting. The report was received and the resolution passed.

Mr. Ayers, from the Printing Committee, presented the report of said committee. The report recommends the approval of the bill of Stephenson and Bro., and sets forth the letting or a contract. The report was approved.

SOUTH SIDE WATER QUESTION.

The report of the special committee on South Side water supply, laid over at last meeting, was taken up. The report, it will be remembered, is adverse to making a contract with the Monongahela Water Company. The resolutions granting the right to make such a contract were read.

Mr. Thompson moved to postpone the resolutions indefinitely. Lost.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Mr. Boucher, under a suspension of the rules, presented the following:

WHEREAS, The Monongahela Water Company, by their charter, have the right and privilege secured to them of constructing reservoirs over the hill wards of the South Side for the purpose of supplying the residents of said locality with water, and it being the desire of the citizens thereof, as expressed by petition, that they be encouraged and permitted thus to proceed without unnecessary delay; therefore,

Resolved, That the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh suspend all action, objection or hindrance to said corporation from proceeding in the manner prescribed in their charter for the period of twenty years from this date.

Resolved, That the said corporation, by its officers and employees, proceed to enter upon the work of building said reservoirs from the passage of this resolution.

Mr. Thompson said the resolutions provided for the very thing which the City Solicitor had said could not be legally done, and moved that they be laid on the table. Carried.

Mr. Fox offered the following:

Resolved, That the Water Extension Committee shall be and they are hereby directed to have the plans for the new Water Works extended so as to embrace the portion of the city south of the Monongahela river without delay, and in doing so, provide for the erection of a suitable engine or forcing pump to be used in connection with an elevated tank or reservoir, and that as soon as said plans for said extension, and the specifications for said engine and reservoir have been prepared, the contracts for the same shall be let, so that the citizens of the hill wards may have facilities for supplying them with water; *provided*, that the water so supplied shall be taken from the Monongahela river until such time as the new water works shall be completed and in use.

The resolution was referred to the Water Committee.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The business from Select Council was taken up, in all of which C. C. concurred except the following: Petition for an injunction restraining Commissioner of the Sixth district to suspend work at the head of Twelfth street, South Side; resolution for removal of obstructions from Allegheny wharf, which was referred to the Allegheny Wharf Committee.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. Fulton, petition of Mary F. Crouch for permission to erect a frame building in the Thirtieth ward. Referred.

Mr. Frank, an ordinance opening Main street, Thirty-sixth ward. Referred.

Mr. Thompson, a resolution that Councils adjourn from the last Monday of June to the second Monday of September. Passed.

Mr. Aull, remonstrance against the change of grade of Lang avenue, Twenty-first ward. Referred to the Committee.

Mr. Fox, resolution for the purchase of a flag to be hoisted on the Municipal Hall tower on public occasions. Passed.

Mr. Mears, petition of John O'Keefe for reduction of assessment. Referred.

Adjourned.

Smallpox in Allegheny.

A small child of Thomas Grant, a colored man, residing at No. 223 East street, Allegheny, died of smallpox Sunday, and Grant himself is prostrate with the same disease. Another child was buried the same day from Third street. The disease seems to be confined with in the limits of the Third ward, as the two last cases sent to the Pest Hospital were from that ward.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

An Item of Interest to the Sterner Sex—Where They Can Get Fine Furnishing Goods—The Assortment at Joseph Horne & Co.'s.

Fashion writers give a great deal of advice to the ladies, but they seldom devote much attention to the sterner sex, who really might profit by a little judicious advice in this direction. To make up this lack of attention to gentlemen, we desire to give them a little advice in one direction, and that is, that if they wish to secure the best furnishing goods, comprising the best in material and style, and most comfortable in wear, they should procure their supplies from the retail stores of Messrs. Joseph Horne & Co. Nos. 197 and 199 Penn avenue. A special department has been fitted up in No. 199 for the accommodation of gentlemen, and they will find an assortment of furnishing goods there that has rarely been seen in the city. The stock is fresh and comprises everything in this class of goods that can be called for; and as for prices, in most instances, than have ever before been reached.

In the line of underwear, for example, the patron finds a very large stock of all the best classes of goods. There are spring goods for underwear for summer, of Silk Gauze, Gossamer, French Gauze, and Flannel—the latter being something new in this line. In drawers, the chief attraction is the Patent Pantaloon style, in Jean and Linen, which is very comfortable in wear, both because of material and make-up.

Connected with this department is that for hosiery of which there is a very superior assortment, and a great variety in styles. There are fancy half hose in fine English Lisle, Balbriggan, silk, with a fine line of merino. Some of the styles are entirely new, and are specialties which can be had nowhere else. Among these is a real, genuine article in Balbriggan hose, which is manufactured for this house, and is imported direct from the manufacturer in Leeds, England.

In the line of fancy dress shirts, the assortment is very complete. The style is the low Bishop collar, for old gentlemen who want something very neat, plain and comfortable. This collar can be had in round or straight corners, so that there can be no trouble in making selections.

In the line of neck wear, also, the full line of ties and scarfs should be mentioned. The assortment of light scarfs for summer wear is very beautiful. There is a great variety of colors this season, but the plain colors seem to meet favor. The four-in-hand, however, has been selected with a view of suiting every fancy. Those who prefer ties to scarfs will find the fine black silk, wide and far straighter, a specialty with this house. They are the perfection of neatness, and when color is not desired are the ones that will give the most style to the patron.

The Glove and Handkerchief Department will next be visited by the gentleman who wants to secure these necessary articles to complete the list of wants. There are selections here to one of the glove department in detail, and we can say that a further look at the stock justifies what has been said. There are Tafleta, Fine English Lisle Thread, Kid and Silk Gloves for all seasons, and for every evening dress, gloves of different shades with one and two buttons, and gloves in prices as varied as the styles. In handkerchiefs there are silk, plain white and linen hem-stitched with some very handsome designs in the mourning range now. In this new style of fancy goods the stock is unusually complete.

There are also located in the Furnishing Department which might be mentioned, but the young or old gentleman who needs anything in this line can be better served by calling at the store and looking over the stock. There is nothing like personal examination to get the best of everything, and the prices will be found very reasonable for the quality of the goods. The gent's furnishing goods department, it should be remembered, is located in the front of No. 199, and is an entirely different department from the others. It is kept open on Saturday evenings until eight o'clock. Gentlemen who take our advice and patronize this establishment, will not only in the end save money, but will save the satisfaction of wearing goods that will be comfortable and neat so long as any threads of any of the garments hold together. We say therefore to our young gentleman friends, go to the furnishing goods at Horne's, No. 199 Penn avenue.

ALLEGHENY FINANCES.

Report of Controller Brown for the Month of May.

Mr. James Brown, Controller of Allegheny city, makes the following report for the month of May, 1875:

RECEIPTS.	
Markets	$ 2,256 42
Diamond sales	114 93
Second ward sales	178 60
Fourth ward scales	12 35
Wharves and landings	186 00
Inspector wood yards	74 50
Fines and forfeitures	532 70
Delinquent taxes	10,122 46
Vehicle licenses	1,470 00
Ground rents	42 40
Board of Health	25 00
Sundry sources	226 00
Water bonds sold	1,018 56
Interest on deposited balances	124 64
Grading and paving	6,006 94
Sewer construction	1,072 00
Spending and repairing streets	1,979 03
Street permits	128 00
Construction board walks	71 45
Sale of ferrules	126 00
Water rents, per meter	780 75
Water rents, hand assessments	125 00
Poor fund, No. 1	8,894 41
Poor fund, No. 2	5,053 14
EXPENDITURES.	
Salaries	$ 3,058 27
Interest	300 00
Fire department	1,604 86
Printing	2,034 06
Streets	5,655 46
Wharves and landings	87 79
Survey	225 00
Police	2,118 62
Contingent fund	326 43
Water works	2,145 75
Fuel	2,270 45
Sinking fund	6,701 55
Interest on wharf bonds	90 00
City property	942 02
Grading and paving streets	2,945 91
Sewers	2,124 20
Board of Health	191 80
Park Commissioners	653 00
Interest on sewer bonds	45 00
Special assessment for opening and widening Butler street	919 00
Board walks	84 25
Interest on park bonds	37 50
Water extension	1,170 00
Markets	27 35
Sewer fund, No. 2	793 06
Poor fund No. 1	9,047 76
Poor fund No. 2	5,000 00
Balance in treasury, May 1	42,491 94
Receipts for May, 1875	41,441 72
Total	87,221 94
Disbursments for May	58,280 46
Balance on hand June 1, 75	28,926 54

Deposited in city depositories.....28,926 54

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON

The Occasion of Bristow and Blaine's Visit—Dedication of the New Building.

The fact has already been announced that Hon. James G. Blaine, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Hon. Benjamin H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, will deliver orations at the dedication of the new building for Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa., on the 30th of June. Jefferson was the older institution of the two, and was chartered in January, 1802—the first college west of the Alleghenies, except a female institute in Tennessee. Washington college was incorporated in 1806. Both had their origin in an academy organized in 1787. The varying fortunes of these two colleges, situated within an hour's drive of each other, constitute an interesting chapter in the history of educational effort and progress of the country during the last seventy years. Jefferson has graduated 1,800 —of whom 921 were ministers; physicians, 193; lawyers, 200; other professions, 96; 500 have been deceased, 534. Mr. Bristow was a graduate of the class of 1851. Washington has graduated 1,600 ministers, 1,333 lawyers, 678; physicians, 320; others not known. Of these have been 6 presidents, 3 theological seminaries, 45 college presidents, 70 college professors; three have been Governors of States, 5 judges, and several cabinet officers, 45 members of Congress, and 51 Judges. Mr. Blaine was a graduate of the class of 1847.

After a vigorous rivalry of sixty years, the two colleges were merged, and took the name of Washington and Jefferson. A bitter controversy followed in the courts, main-growing out of the location of the college at Washington, and it remains to be determined for four years, when the supreme Court of the United States affirmed the location of the grounds as legal and valid. Since then, the college has been on the high road to prosperity and success, as is evidenced in the fact that the new building about to be dedicated will cost over $75,000, and in the further fact that eighty-seven new students applied for admission the current year.

The forthcoming dedicatory ceremonies will attract unusual attention, inasmuch as the orators are both able and eloquent speakers; and the visit of Secretary Bristow to the people as candidates for the presidency, and each, in a certain sense, represents the honor and renown achieved by the institution from which he graduated.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

A Dissolution Demanded and a Receiver Asked for.

A bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas No. 2 yesterday, in which John F. Bennett is the complainant and George H. and James K. Bennett the defendants. The bill represents that complainant and defendants are engaged in the wholesale and retail liquor business at 108 Smithfield street; that a month or two afterwards he associated with him his two sons, the defendants, under the firm and style of John F. Bennett & Sons; that subsequently entering a three-fifths interest in the firm, and the defendants each a one fifth interest. That the business originally established, additional stores were established at 68 and 125 Smithfield street, the former being placed in charge of George H. and the latter in charge of James K. Bennett. Both these establishments were closed by the sheriff for a while, considerable loss, when the defendants returned to 108 Smithfield street. The complainant alleges that they set up a store at 118 Smithfield, have drawn some $11,000 more than they are entitled to receive out of the partnership profits, and have taken charge of the books of 108 Smithfield street, declining to recognize him as a partner.

The court is requested to dissolve the copartnership, to appoint a receiver, and take measures toward securing to the complainant a proper settlement of the accounts.

Sunday School Meeting.

The Annual Convention of the Allegheny County Sabbath School Association will be held in the Second United Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue, Thursday, June 3d, commencing at 9:30 A. M. The order of exercises will be as follows: 7:30 to 7:55, devotional exercises, led by W. H. Kincaid; 8:00, topic for the evening "Our Work." 1. The work done, opened by Rev. G. P. Hays, D. D. 2. The work to be done, led by Rev. J. D. Herr; after which five minute addresses. The officers of this society are as follows: President, T. Bakewell, Esq.; Secretary, Rev. R. T. Miller; Corresponding Secretary, T. J. Gillespie, and Treasurer, J. D. Carlisle, Esq. Sunday School workers in the two cities and throughout the county are urged to turn out *en masse* at this convention. Reports from the great International Sunday School Convention, lately held at Baltimore, are expected.

MICHAEL CARR'S DEATH.

Conclusion of the Inquest—Verdict of Accidental Death.

The inquest in the case of Michael Carr, who received fatal injuries Friday evening, in a scuffle with Officer Grierson, was concluded last evening at East Liberty. The physicians who made the *post mortem* examination were sworn and testified that they found that three of Carr's ribs were broken, and that he was otherwise injured internally. The injury from the blow which the officer struck decreased on the head was very slight. The physicians were of opinion that death resulted from internal hemorrhage, produced by internal injuries received in the fall of Carr, during the struggle with the officer, Grierson falling heavily upon him.

The jury, after three hours' deliberation, returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY

An Appeal From the Stockholders to Councils for Relief.

Following is the petition of the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company presented yesterday to Councils and referred to the Finance Committee:

To the Honorable the Select and Common Council of the City of Pittsburgh:

At a meeting of the stockholders of the National Trust Company held on the 25th day of May, 1875, a resolution was adopted instructing the undersigned to make application to your honorable bodies for a compromise of the claim of the city against them, for the following reasons: After a hard struggle made by a comparatively small number of responsible stockholders the large sum of $212,000, has been furnished from their private means towards the payment of liabilities, but leaving yet unpaid a sum which it is now manifest the stockholders cannot pay.

Confidently hoping and believing that it is neither to the interest nor desire of the citizens of Pittsburgh that the honest stockholders of this unfortunate company should be utterly ruined by the enforcement of a demand which cannot be collected, but which may be pressed until the debtors are beggared, they appeal for such relief as they deem reasonable.

Owing to the unparalled depression of business and the depreciation of property, it is now manifest to your petitioners that many of the mortgages pledged as collateral, cannot be collected at par, and will be far short of the amount it was expected would be realized from them. Very considerable portions of the assets of the company which, a year ago were regarded as good and reliable have proved worthless by the failure and bankruptcy of the debtors, or other unfortunate events and circumstances, which were then unknown and unexpected. Some of these debtors were honestly and energetically struggling to pay their obligations and pay dividends, but, although the exercise of economy would seem to exhaust their means, have become utterly disheartened by the disasters which have accumulated around them, and which was the loss by the Trustee of a large sum of the moneys in his hands contributed by the stockholders in payment of their liabilities. After the most careful investigation of the whole matter it seems certain unless a compromise can be effected, the stockholders will be forced into bankruptcy without any benefit accruing therefrom to their creditors.

Furthermore, since the liquidation of the city's claim depends upon the determination of facts which have now become history has created serious doubts as to whether in good conscience the stockholders should be held for the misuse and misappropriation of the city funds by their trustees. Without waiving all question on that subject, it would certainly be a greater loss to the city, to force to bankruptcy a number of active, industrious citizens into bankruptcy, than to release a portion of the debt.

Upon balance of $380,000 claimed by the city, the stockholders propose to pay 40 per cent. the satisfaction of the whole amount in two installments in thirty and ninety days respectively after the acceptance by the city of this proposition although said amount may not otherwise be due for eighteen months. Forty per cent of said sum is $152,000.

The history of our misfortunes is well known to all of you, and therefore we need not extend this statement beyond the simple recital of leading pertinent facts, but simply conclude by soliciting your earnest and thoughtful consideration of our request and considerate action for our relief.

J. H. MCKELVEY,
President Board of Trustees.
THOMAS C. DICKSON,
Secretary.

OLD TIME RECOLLECTIONS

A Reminiscence of Coal Hill.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

About one hundred yards below the engine house of the Lime Plane, on Mount Washington, a tunnel enters the hill, and runs through to a point just above the Clinton Iron Mills. About forty-three years ago that same tunnel was commenced and Doran's coal pit," and was the scene of one of the most heart-rending accidents ever witnessed on Coal Hill. Close by where the Castle Shannon station stands, is a small cut in the hillside, which old residents will remember as the mouth of John D. McCord's coal pit. After the coal was mined and dug out of the early day hill, a struggle commenced between McCord and Doran for the coal in the hill beyond. As the main entry of each pit was at right angles from the other, and each party was working toward the other, of course they were reaching the hill first would cut the other off. At the time of which I write neither packs, mules, or car trucks had been introduced, consequently the main entries were narrow, being from six to eight feet high. The room was long and the room, but few men could work at once, so two gangs were organized, which worked night and day. I do not remember how long the contest lasted, but it finally ended in a victory for the McCord crowd, nor do I remember how long it was after when Doran's pit was discovered to be on fire. All efforts to smoke it out proved futile, and also to have "air holes," formed by sinking shafts from the surface, to cause a draft to the bottom part of the pit. With the hope of smothering out the fire, the "air hole" and the mouth of Doran's pit were closed up. As the fire could not cannot now say how long. Mr. Doran opened the mouth, and concluded to go in and ascertain, if possible, the cause of the fire, or not. Accompanied by a young married man named Jacob Myers, and a boy about fourteen years old, named Patrick Killin, he entered. The mother of the boy saw Killin go in, but did not see him come out again saw Mr. Doran sitting on the platform alone. After a short time she also saw Myers run up to him, from her house, and asked him where the others were; but he was unable to tell her. After a short time had elapsed, and they had been overcome by the foul air, and fell down in the pit; and that he was nearly dead from the effects of it. He ran to the house over the hill, and all the residents were in a short time gathered at the mouth of the pit. The Welsh miners from the other pits were soon on the ground, and by a risk that I believe, in view of several times, until the body of the boy was brought out by a rope around his body. Mr. Jacobson, and in a few minutes after some of the other miners brought out the body of Mr. Doran. Both bodies were carried to a house in which their faces were placed, with the hope that they might be resuscitated. While these efforts were being made a heart-rending scene to witness the distress of the widowed mother, and daughters of the former, and the wife, sisters, brothers, and young bride of Jacob Myers, who were present. When informed by some of the most experienced miners that there was no hope for them, their agonizing cries and heart-rending exclamations caused these tears to flow down the cheeks of all present. The deceased were buried on the following day—Myers in a grave in the rear of the Buck tavern on the old Brownsville road, and young Killin in the old Catholic burying ground, where I myself assisted in lowering the remains into the grave. For years it was closed up, and I had almost forgotten all about it until I saw, during a recent visit to the hill, that it had been reopened, enlarged and converted into a tunnel.

SPIRIT.

THE JOHN CONNOR INQUEST.

The Jury Find that Deceased Fell From the Roof of His Boarding House.

The jury impaneled to hold an inquest on the body of John M. Connor, who was found dead Saturday morning on the sidewalk, near his boarding house, No. 277 Penn avenue, met at the office of Coroner Schaible, and Attorney McCallin being engaged at the Michael Carr inquest at East Liberty, Alderman Burke was deputized in this case. The following is a synopsis of the testimony:

George Pollman, a carpenter, returning from work Saturday morning, shortly after midnight; saw the body of deceased lying on the pavement, but at a considerable distance from it, and was the scene of one of the most heart-rending accidents ever witnessed on Coal Hill. Close by where the Castle Shannon station stands, is a small cut in the hillside, which old residents will remember as the mouth of John D. McCord's coal pit. After the coal was mined and dug out of the early day hill, a struggle commenced between McCord and Doran for the coal in the hill beyond. As the main entry of each pit was at right angles from the other, and each party was working toward the other, of course they were reaching the hill first would cut the other off. At the time of which I write neither packs, mules, or car trucks had been introduced, consequently the main entries were narrow, being from six to eight feet high. The room was long and the room, but few men could work at once, so two gangs were organized, which worked night and day. I do not remember how long the contest lasted, but it finally ended in a victory for the McCord crowd, nor do I remember how long it was after when Doran's pit was discovered to be on fire. All efforts to smoke it out proved futile, and also to have "air holes," formed by sinking shafts from the surface, to cause a draft to the bottom part of the pit. With the hope of smothering out the fire, the "air hole" and the mouth of Doran's pit were closed up.